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16 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Briefs

UN Resolution on Sahara

1

ANGOLA

Briefs

Ngunza Petroleum School Expansion
Official Attends Paris Summit

2

2

BENIN

Kerekou Comments on Franco-African Summit
(Cotonou Domestic Service, 2 Nov 81).....

3

Briefs

Revolution Anniversary

4

CAPE VERDE

Regret Expressed Over Disturbances in Netherlands
(VOZ DI POVO, 7 Oct 81).....

5

Assurance That Communities Abroad Will Not Be Misused
(VOZ DI POVO, 7 Oct 81).....

7

CHAD

Paris Paper Reports Developments Surrounding Chad
(LE MONDE, 28 Oct 81).....

8

Briefs

Libyans Leave
Libyan Forces Withdraw
Libyan Troops To Leave
Libyan Withdrawal Opposed

9

9

9

10

GHANA

Briefs

RSA Arms Build-Up Questioned	11
Delegation in Cuba, Fiji	11

GUINEA-BISSAU

Briefs

Cabral To Be Tried	12
Equipment Returned to Gambia	12

KENYA

Moi Speaks on Border Problems, Chad Force (Nairobi Domestic Service, 30 Oct 81).....	13
---	----

LESOTHO

Ford Tractors Imported From Brazil (Peter Moscardi; THE CITIZEN, 3 Nov 81).....	14
--	----

LIBERIA

Briefs

Redemption Day Commission	15
Former Justice Minister Arrested	15
Doe Returns Home	15

MALI

Briefs

Franco-African Summit	16
-----------------------	----

MOZAMBIQUE

Rhodesian Front, Zimbabwe Freedom of Expression Attacked (Carlos Cardoso; NOTICIAS, 25 Sep 81).....	17
--	----

Decree on State Enterprises Published (NOTICIAS, 3 Oct 81).....	20
--	----

Deficiencies Noted in Youth Organization (NOTICIAS, 3 Oct 81).....	22
---	----

Toothpaste Patent Issue Threatens Court Action (NOTICIAS, 23, 26 Sep 81).....	23
--	----

Accusation Denied
Toothpaste Supply

Briefs		
Contact Group Talks 'Fruitful'		25
MiG-17 Recovered		25
NIGER		
Nation Faces 6 Percent Grain Shortage in 1982 (AFP, 22 Oct 81).....	26	
Briefs		
Expatriate Restrictions		27
SENEGAL		
Diouf Comments on Franco-African Summit Issues (Dakar Domestic Service, 3 Nov 81).....	28	
SOMALIA		
Economic Liberalization Policies Reviewed (8 DAYS, 24 Oct 81).....	30	
Briefs		
EEC Aid		32
SOUTH AFRICA		
Progressive Federal Party's Non-Racial Policies Face Test (THE CITIZEN, 3 Nov 81).....	33	
PAC Member Outlines Group's Policies, Objectives (Gora Ebrahim; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 1 Nov 81).....	35	
Transvaal National Party Congress Likely To Be Peaceful (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 3 Nov 81).....	37	
Three 'Silly' Political Notions Are Refuted (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 3 Nov 81).....	38	
Speaker Discusses, Defends Government Approach (THE CITIZEN, 31 Oct 81).....	40	
Transmission Plant Aims for Full Local Content by 1984 (Peter Moscardi; THE CITIZEN, 3 Nov 81).....	41	
Local Lorry Production Described (THE CITIZEN, 31 Oct 81).....	42	
Briefs		
Mosque Infighting		43
Minister Against Mixed Marriages		43
Soweto Economic Burden		43

HNP vs. Ciskei Proposals	44
R100 Million for Ciskei	44
Rain for Maize Areas	44
Transkei Soldier Deaths	45
Venda Police Station Attack	45
Cement Holdup	45

UPPER VOLTA

Tientaraboum Discusses Trip to U.S., Canada, UK (Felix Tientaraboum; Ouagadougou Domestic Service, 26 Oct 81).....	47
--	----

CMRPN Suspends Right To Strike; Unions Warned (AFP, 1 Nov 81).....	48
---	----

Briefs	
Civil Servants Salaries Adjustment	49

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Backs Distribuiton of Land to Peasants (THE HERALD, 29, 30 Oct 81).....	50
---	----

Need To Resolve Issue Land, The 'Driving Force', Editorial	
---	--

Completion of Beira-Umtali Pipeline Scheduled (David Linsell; THE BUSINESS-HERALD, 29 Oct 81).....	53
---	----

Mugabe Reassures Nation About Fuel Supplies (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 1 Nov 81).....	54
---	----

Public Will Feel Pinch in Cuts of Allocations (Keith Atkinson; Angus Macmillan; THE BUSINESS-HERALD, 29 Oct 81).....	56
--	----

One-Party State Issue: Controversial But Crucial (Editorial; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 1 Nov 81).....	58
---	----

'Nothing Sinister About 5th Brigade' (THE HERALD, 29 Oct 81).....	60
--	----

Canadian Aid Will Buy Locomotives (THE HERALD, 30 Oct 81).....	62
---	----

GDR Team Due Soon To Sign Trade Accord (THE HERALD, 30 Oct 81).....	63
--	----

South African Prices Seem Harming Maize Sales (THE HERALD, 29 Oct 81).....	64
---	----

Commentary on Need for Grain (Editorial; THE HERALD, 29 Oct 81).....	65
PM Says South African Trade Links To Remain (THE HERALD, 30 Oct 81).....	66
Country Hit by Drugs Shortage (THE HERALD, 29 Oct 81).....	67
Unite for Progress, Zambezi Folk Told (THE HERALD, 30 Oct 81).....	68
Hansard Runs Into Printing Snags (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 1 Nov 81).....	69
'Transport Snags Caused Currency Cuts' (THE HERALD, 30 Oct 81).....	70
Churches React to Chavunduka's Accusations (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 1 Nov 81).....	71
AZ Standards Will Be Maintained, Assures Minister (THE HERALD, 29 Oct 81).....	72
Paper Mill Expansion To Reduce Shortages (THE BUSINESS-HERALD, 29 Oct 81).....	73
Briefs	
Rail Contract	75
Union Chief Attends Talks	75
Bonn Envoy	75
Germans Study Freight Snags	76
DA's Warned	76
Delegation to China	76
By-Election Contested	76
New Loan	76
UANC Rally Banned	77
Police Officer Promoted	77
Briefing on Economy	77
Travel Industry	77
Merger Explained	77
Blown Bridges Pose Threat	78

BRIEFS

UN RESOLUTION ON SAHARA--His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has sent a message to King Hasan II of Morocco and President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria expressing his concern over the unfortunate developments surrounding the Western Sahara debate at the current session of the United Nations. In his message, President Moi said it has been brought to his attention that the representatives of Morocco and Algeria had introduced a secret resolution on Western Sahara at the UN. His excellency the president appealed to them with the mandate of the Implementation Committee to withdraw the resolution. President Moi said in his message that Africa demands that the question of Western Sahara be settled in accordance with the 18th OAU summit resolution and the consequent recommendations and decisions of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara. [Text] [EA292040 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/209

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NGUNZA PETROLEUM SCHOOL EXPANSION--Luanda, 31 Oct (ANGOP)--The Angolan minister of petroleum, Jorge Morais, commissioned on Thursday the second phase of the expansion project of the Central School of Petroleum in Ngunza, capital of the Kwanza-Sul Province of the People's Republic of Angola. This second phase, established by the Angolan Ministry of Petroleum in collaboration with the Italian company Comerint, consists of building new houses to accommodate students and teachers as well as several social centers. Apart from Angolan students, the Ngunza Central School of Petroleum has seven Mozambican and a few Tanzanian students. [Text] [AB311042 Luanda ANGOP in French 1007 GMT 31 Oct 81]

OFFICIAL ATTENDS PARIS SUMMIT--Venancio da Moura, the deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, is in Paris, France, since yesterday to participate in the works of the 8th Franco-African summit as an observer. [Text] [AB031207 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/164

BENIN

KEREKOU COMMENTS ON FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT

AB031049 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Excerpt] President Matthieu Kerekou left Cotonou this morning for Paris where he will take part in the Franco-African summit conference from 3 to 4 November. In a press statement before his departure for the French capital, the head of state gave the fundamental reasons for the participation of a high-level Beninese delegation at this conference to which the new French leaders have given a new perspective.

[Begin recording] It may seem strange to anyone who is not well informed or who is evil-minded that we are going to Paris for the second time at the head of a delegation of our revolutionary party and state within 2 months. In fact, the conference of African and French heads of state in which we will participate from 3 to 4 November in Paris is being held after the first official working visit we made to France from 22 to 26 September 1981. It was in order to dispel all misunderstandings and also to prevent all whimsical forecasts or all tendentious interpretations of the aims and objectives of our present trip to France that we found it necessary to give some explanations before our departure.

We must recall here to the militants of the Beninese revolution that since 1973, this is the first time we are personally leading our country's delegation to the conference of African and French heads of state. But, as you know perfectly well, our country has always been represented at each Franco-African summit at the ministerial level. This means that the Franco-African summit conference, which will take place in Paris from 3 to 4 November 1981, falls within a particular and new context which demands that our country, the People's Republic of Benin, be represented at the highest level.

This summit conference, in our opinion, is being held at a historic moment in the development of relations between the African states and France since it follows that of the less advanced countries which was held in September 1981 in Paris and the Cancun summit held from 22 to 23 October 1981. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/166

BENIN

BRIEFS

REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Cotonou, 26 Oct (AFP)--The People's Republic of Benin on Monday morning celebrated the ninth anniversary of the revolution that began on 26 October 1972 and which brought the army to power. This celebration also marks the fifth anniversary of the creation of the Beninese Popular Armed Forces. The main event of the day took place at the Martyrs of the Revolution Square in Cotonou where President Mathieu Kerekou, the Beninese authorities and the diplomatic corps watched a parade of the popular armed forces displaying their new equipment and also a very colorful parade by the people. Yesterday evening, in a message to the nation that was broadcast on the radio and television, the Beninese head of state said in particular that the Beninese army, which is intimately linked to the people has become the indestructible shield and the impassable rampart of the democratic and popular Beninese revolution. President Kerekou urged the Beninese army to forever strive in the path of honor and remain faithful to its pledge which is not only to defend the nation against any external aggression whatever its origin but also to actively participate in the task of development prescribed by the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party. [Text] [AB261721 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 26 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/166

REGRET EXPRESSED OVER DISTURBANCES IN NETHERLANDS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 10

[Text] The "Week of Solidarity With Cape Verde" afforded the opportunity to learn a few things about our community residing in the Netherlands.

It is an attractive and hospitable community, that made every effort to welcome the Cape Verdian delegation both in Amsterdam and in Rotterdam, that maintains close ties with Cape Verde through culture, family ties and various feelings, that is concerned about its homeland, that is avid to learn what is new in Cape Verde: agrarian reform is the subject of the moment and despite its concern, the community fortunately does not put much credence in the statements made by certain individuals. It is a politically active community, which has the right to criticize the government--please note, however, that criticism must be honest, fair and responsible--as well as to assume a supportive attitude.

Meanwhile, the regrettable fact that a number of Cape Verdians attempted to invade the consulate and attack its employees was never customary among Cape Verdian communities. Ideas impose themselves through reason and not brute force. The Cape Verdian community in the Netherlands felt shame at this irresponsible act and asked to know how a few can arrogate themselves the right to stain the reputation of the entire community.

Don't the leaders of the group know that all this will result in increased control of the unemployed and the illegal immigrants? It is obvious, of course, that in a country that works hard, a demonstration that starts at 1000 hours on a Thursday is equivalent to providing ways of detection to the police.

Don't they know that to use or advocate violence is to provide a good argument to those who believe that immigrants are naturally of an aggressive nature and, consequently, a danger to their society.

Don't they know that the consulate belongs to the entire community and not only to a few disorderly individuals?

Reactionaries believe they have gained ground (have they really?). I only know that the community can lose much, much more.

However, the reactionaries in the Netherlands do not even constitute the most representative part of the community. There is no doubt that the Cape Verdian Association supports the government, because its members were with us during the week of solidarity. It is also certain that there are Cape Verdians who deeply love their country and feel proud of a free and independent homeland: they were also with us. To all of them, we express our friendship.

Nevertheless, the most significant and valuable gesture for us was the dialogue that brought about the solution of the dispute within the association. The issue was to ascertain who had the right to use the name and the symbols of the glorious Cape Verdian Association of Rotterdam. This question had been under debate for a long time and had even been taken to court. It was finally solved on 10 September when, at the end of a frank and friendly dialogue, the two sides signed a document expressing their consensus and the decision to close the case. There were no winners and no losers; there was only the will to settle a situation unprofitable for all. Remember the date: 10 September, exactly the day following the disturbances in front of the Cape Verdian consulate. This joint document also affirmed that the association will never be used against the state and government of Cape Verde. Our thanks to all our compatriots who represented the opposing parties and were able to put the interests of the community on a higher level. You enriched the week of solidarity.

CSO: 4742/56

CAPE VERDE

ASSURANCE THAT COMMUNITIES ABROAD WILL NOT BE MISUSED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpt] Having accepted an invitation from the United States, Minister of Economy and Finance Lopes da Silva visited a number of states in that country for 2 weeks to get acquainted with the situation there. He took this opportunity to meet with members of the Cape Verdian community. An attempt was made to find ways and means to mobilize U.S. public opinion in favor of Cape Verde through the creation of lobbying groups working with senators and congressmen. The minister told us in this respect:

"We had the opportunity to talk about what has been accomplished in Cape Verde and of what we expect from our communities overseas, especially in the United States; also, we talked about their role in strengthening cooperation and friendship between our two governments and peoples. I made it perfectly clear that the Cape Verde Government does not intend to take advantage of its communities to manipulate, maneuver or put political pressure on the governments of those countries where Cape Verdian communities reside. Anything that would take place would be within U.S. legal regulations and nothing beyond that. I stressed this aspect, in order to avoid any misunderstanding."

CSO: 4742/56

PARIS PAPER REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS SURROUNDING CHAD

PM291311 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 81 p 3

["J.C.P." report] [Excerpts] "Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent a message to Mr Mitterrand on Monday, 26 October, through the French ambassador in Tripoli, but the content of the message was still not known late on Tuesday morning. However, according to a well-informed source the Libyan leader may simply have tried to deny exerting pressure on Ndjamena in favor of a union between Chad and Libya. In a more general way Colonel al-Qadhdhafi apparently intended to reply to the suspicion that he is playing a double game with Chad where, according to the French, more than 10,000 Libyan soldiers are deployed. The Chadian warning to Libya--accompanied by a warning to Sudan--confirms, in the French view, the argument that the national unity transition government president is trying to maintain a degree of independence from Tripoli. In addition Paris notes that many OAU member states are starting to support "France's pledge to restore independence and sovereignty to Chad," to cite the expression used by Sierra Leone President Stevens on Saturday.

In any event the French call for the "urgent" dispatch of an inter-African force seems to have accelerated the course of events markedly since, following the audience granted by President Ahidjo to President Goukouni Oueddei's envoy, Cameroon radio announced on Monday the forthcoming arrival in Ndjamena of OAU and UN experts responsible for organizing the deployment of this peace force.

CSO: 4719/162

CHAD

BRIEFS

LIBYANS LEAVE--Ndjamena, 5 Nov (AFP)--Libyan troops started pulling out from bases in eastern Chad on Tuesday, the day they began to withdraw from the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, a Chadian army spokesman announced here today. National army chief of staff Colonel Ngolobaye Allafi said that Libyans positions in the towns of Guereda, Adre and Iriba, all along the eastern frontier with Sudan, were all evacuated within 48 hours. The Libyan withdrawal is at the request of Chad President Goukouni Oueddei, the man who called for assistance from Libyan armed forces in December last year to help him crush rebel troops loyal to former defence minister Hissen Habre. The Libyans had taken all their equipment with them. [Text] [NC050842 Paris AFP in English 0834 GMT 5 Nov 81]

LIBYAN FORCES WITHDRAW--Ndjamena, 3 Nov (AFP)--Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has ordered Libyan troops stationed in Chad to leave that country immediately, Col Radouane-Salah-Radouane the Libyan colonel commanding the Libyan forces in Ndjamena, announced on Tuesday afternoon. He told an AFP special envoy in Ndjamena that Col al-Qadhdhafi told me that the withdrawal of our troops should go into effect within 2 or 3 days. The Libyan colonel stated that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi personally called him on telephone to give him that order. The Libyan colonel, however, declined to indicate the number of Libyan soldiers to leave Chad during this period. It is a military secret, he said. [Text] [AB031511 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 3 Nov 81]

LIBYAN TROOPS TO LEAVE--Ndjamena, 3 Nov (AFP)--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei said today he was convinced that Libyan troops currently in Chad would leave by the end of the year, as he asked them last week. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had given his word on the matter, President Goukouni said. He maintained that there was no split within his government, and refused to comment on a statement today by Foreign Minister Acyl Ahamat that he was opposed to a Libyan withdrawal. President Goukouni arrived here today for the two-day Franco-African summit conference which begins in Paris tomorrow. [Text] [AB021751 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 2 Nov 81]

LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL OPPOSED--Ndjamena, 2 Nov (SUNA)--Ahmat Acyl, Libya's strongman in Chad, has confirmed what was announced by SUNA; namely, that he is the only Chadian who opposes the decision on Libyan forces' withdrawal from Chad, the decision that was made by the Chadian Government unanimously, with the exception of the vote of Ahmat Acyl, who is the foreign minister. A few days ago, Acyl carried out a Libyan scheme for a coup attempt, knowing about the decision which the Chadian Government was to make on the Libyan presence in the country. At a press conference in Ndjamena yesterday prior to his departure for Paris via Tripoli, Acyl said that he is opposed to the Libyan withdrawal from Chad. Acyl went so far as to proclaim his absolute subservience to Libya when he officially admitted that he is receiving all his arms from Libya. [Text] [JN021457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 2 Nov 81]

CSO: 4704/1

BRIEFS

RSA ARMS BUILD-UP QUESTIONED--Ghana has called for a serious response from the international community to the arms build-up by apartheid South Africa. Addressing the general assembly's third committee on political and security questions, Ghana's permanent representative to the United Nations, Victor Gbeho, said South Africa continues to accumulate arsenals through the use of still unrevoked licenses despite the security council's arms embargo against her. He recalled the unprovoked armed attack against her neighbors and said the regime's ambitions for nuclear weapons should be placed under constant surveillance. Mr Gbeho said none of the disarmament objectives of the United Nations can be implemented in Africa as long as the militarization and nuclear ambitions of the Pretoria regime continue. [Text] [AB031943 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81]

DELEGATION IN CUBA, FIJI--Ghana's parliamentary delegation to the inter-parliamentary conference in Cuba and the commonwealth parliamentary conference in Fiji has returned home. The six member delegation was led by the majority leader, Mr Fitih. In a statement he said the two conferences provided useful forums for widening and deepening contacts between parliamentarians of the world at large and of the commonwealth in particular. Mr Fitih said there were useful and lively exchanges of ideas on the relationships between the legislature and the executive, especially parliament and its role in keeping the policies and actions of the executive under effective scrutiny. [Excerpt] [AB031947 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/208

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

CABRAL TO BE TRIED--Bissau, 25 Oct (AFP)--The announcement of the coming release of Luiz Cabral, 51 years old, former president of Guinea-Bissau and imprisoned since the 14 November coup d'etat, has been officially denied by Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the ruling Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs. The release of Mr Cabral had been announced by the Portuguese press which thought the former head of state will be permitted to go to Cuba. This version is only pure speculation by the press which takes advantage of trips of Guinea-Bissau leaders abroad to sow confusion, Saude Maria said on his return to Bissau after a trip which took him to Cuba. He affirmed that the former president will be tried for crimes committed without, however, specifying the date of the trial. [Text] [AB250948 Paris AFP in French 0821 GMT 25 Oct 81]

EQUIPMENT RETURNED TO GAMBIA--Banjul, 28 Oct (AFP)--Large consignments of military equipment were handed over Monday in Banjul to the Gambian authorities by Guinea-Bissau's ambassador to Gambia resident in Dakar, Alexandre Nunes Correia, a communique from Guinea-Bissau's general consulate in Banjul announced. The equipment, which is unspecified, was seized from the Gambian putsch leaders who sought refuge in Guinea-Bissau after the abortive coup last 30 July, the communique notes. After the event, coup leader Kukoi Samba Sanyang and nine of his accomplices fled to Guinea-Bissau in large canoes carrying their military equipment. Gambia has demanded their extradition, which has not yet been obtained. According to Senegalese sources, Guinea-Bissau authorities might allow them to leave the country for another African country more distant from Gambia. In this regard, the handing-over of the equipment could be, according to observers in Banjul, a good-will move by Guinea-Bissau toward Gambia. In its communique, the Guinea-Bissau general consulate in Banjul pledged its country's determination to maintain good relations with Senegal, Gambia and Guinea, its immediate neighbors. The communique further said Guinea-Bissau would never be a cause for tension in the region. [Text] [AB281655 Paris AFP in French 0858 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/164

MOI SPEAKS ON BORDER PROBLEMS, CHAD FORCE

EA302346 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today expressed concern over the increasing incidents of cattle rustling along the Kenya-Uganda border and called on the police and the administration to cooperate in eradicating the menace. He was officially opening the 1981 Kitale Ask [Agricultural Society of Kenya] show. The president promised to inform the Uganda Government of the situation so that it can stamp out the menace from the Uganda side.

President Moi called on Wananchi to inform the police of any suspected law-breakers and show them that they would not be harassed. He told them to report immediately if they saw guns in the wrong hands as such weapons could be used to harm them and their families. President Moi further urged Bungoma and Trans Nzoia district commissioners to cooperate in eradicating stock theft.

The president commended Kenya's armed forces for maintaining a high standard of discipline and asked leaders and government officials to do the same. He advised leaders against dividing Wananchi and added that leaders should not quarrel over petty matters if they believed in nyayoism [footsteps: following Kenyatta's philosophy]. He said Wananchi know the people who are true nyayo followers and added that one thing leaders have not discovered is that Wananchi know everything. The president reiterated that Wananchi have a right of demonstrating their loyalty directly to him and not through anyone else.

Speaking in his capacity as the current OAU chairman, President Moi briefly outlined the problems on Chad, Western Sahara and Namibia. He expressed the hope that Namibia would achieve her independence soon.

On Chad, President Moi said that a pan-African force will soon replace Libyan troops in that country. He stressed that a pan-African force could not affect Libyan troops as Libya had agreed to pull out its troops as soon as the pan-African force arrived in Chad. He disclosed that some OAU member states, which included Nigeria, had provided troops to be sent to Chad.

CSO: 4700/210

FORD TRACTORS IMPORTED FROM BRAZIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 21

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text] Ford's tractor division has moved to the fore in its field by clinching two R1,7 million contracts for the supply of tractors to the countries of Lesotho and Lebowa.

Recently, the tractor division delivered a consignment of 107 tractors, comprising a variety of models, to Dr C Phatudi, Chief Minister of the Lebowa government.

The sale, valued at over R1,7 million, reflected the largest single tractor transaction concluded by the Ford Motor Company, thus establishing a new record.

Following the Lebowa transaction, Ford has now secured a contract to supply the Lesotho government with 150 F6600 tractors in a deal valued at over R1,7-million.

However, unlike the Lebowa contract, the Lesotho order will be met by the importation of tractors from Ford's Sao Paulo plant in Brazil.

Explaining the Brazilian importation, Ford's director of Tractor Operations, Wally Rautenbach said: "With our tractor facility in Port Elizabeth working at full capacity, it was necessary to import the F6600's to meet the

critical ploughing and planting deadlines of the Lesotho government's maize self-sufficiency programme."

The order, said Mr Rautenbach, was processed in record time, with the consignment landing in Port Elizabeth only 25 days after confirmation.

The fleet sale, estimated to be the largest single transaction handled by a South African manufacturer, also involves a back-up parts package worth over R200 000.

The Brazilian-made units were among the best quality Ford tractors available and already 2 300 tractors have been exported from there this year, said Mr Rautenbach.

To ensure the tractors are operational as soon as possible, the Sao Paulo company has sent out full-time instructors to train 150 operators.

"Our business with Lesotho underlines Ford's commitment to assist neighbouring developing markets in their realization of their goal of self-sufficiency in food production.

"Apart from the Lebowa contract, the company has also concluded substantial fleet sales with Bophuthatswana, Gazankulu and KwaZulu," said Mr Rautenbach.

CSO: 4700/214

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

REDEMPTION DAY COMMISSION--The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has issued a Decree No 48, instituting the National Redemption Day Commission as a permanent commission. The decree called on the commission to examine critically all national holidays and make relevant recommendations to the government. According to the decree, the commission shall have the power to enact rules governing its internal operations and shall comprise 45 members as appointed by the head of state on January 16, 1981, and any other members that the head of state may from time to time deem necessary to appoint. The decree takes effect immediately. [Excerpts] [AB022015 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Nov 81]

FORMER JUSTICE MINISTER ARRESTED--It was reported in Monrovia yesterday that the former justice minister, Councillor Chea Cheapoo Sr, has finally been arrested in Grand Jeddah County. According to the NEW LIBERIAN newspaper, councillor Cheapoo was arrested last Wednesday near the Liberian-Ivorian border in an apparent attempt to escape. Councillor Cheapoo's arrest comes nearly 2 days after his arrest was ordered by the Justice Ministry due to his failure on three occasions to report to the ministry for an investigation. Mr Cheapoo was one of the original members of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] cabinet and he also served as senator of the Grand Jeddah County during the administration of the late Tolbert, but he was expelled from the senate. He then became legal councillor for the banned Progressive People's Party. The report did not indicate, however, when the trial will commence. [Text] [AB300842 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 30 Oct 81]

DOE RETURNS HOME--The head of state and chairman of the council, Commander-in-chief [CIC] Doe and party returned home yesterday from the 2-day working trip to Mali. He said upon arrival that regular exchange of visits and among African leaders was paving the way to improving goodwill and respect for our peoples. CIC Doe said the visit afforded him the opportunity to establish more mutual relationship between Liberia and those countries he visited. Touching on his stopover in Guinea, he said he had the occasion to review progress on the development of the Mount Nima project as well as other matters of mutual interest to both countries. The visit afforded the Liberian delegation the opportunity to discuss the need to intensify economic, social and cultural ties. Earlier, the acting chairman of the cabinet, Edward Sumo John, informed the head of state that during his absence, peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout the nation. [Text] [AB280855 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 28 Oct 81]

MALI

BRIEFS

FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT--President Moussa Traore left Bamako this morning for Paris where he will participate in the Franco-African summit scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday [3-4 November]. The president will be specially received by President Francois Mitterrand and this meeting will help strengthen the already solid ties existing between France and Mali. [Excerpt] [AB011341 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/165

RHODESIAN FRONT, ZIMBABWE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION ATTACKED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Text] Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and some of his ministers have recently accused Ian Smith's Republican Front [FR] (formerly Rhodesian Front) of having taken on the goal of destabilizing the country.

This destabilization has various facets, and its targets include the political and strategic policy of maintaining ties with Mozambique.

Among the platforms chosen by the FR to launch its attacks against ties with Mozambique has been the Zimbabwean Parliament itself.

The Lancaster House Accord handcuffed the Zimbabwean Government in a temporary compromise with the Rhodesian Front by means of a tortuous and dangerously limited constitution for Zimbabwe. The freedom of speech and action granted by the constitution to the FR has come to represent a curb on the freedom of the Robert Mugabe government to carry out its development program.

In the matter at hand, the process works this way. The 20 FR members of parliament, some of them more outspoken than others, have as their primary target the developing relations between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, particularly transportation.

Thier speeches in parliament have the following basic premise: When Zimbabwe was Rhodesia, there were no transport problems, but now that the country is Zimbabwe and is making use of Mozambique's ports and railways, large problems are beginning to arise.

Two statements are invariable repeated with the regularity characteristic of a campaign. First: Mozambique's ports and railways are inefficient, and second: Mozambique's ports and railways are not secure. Conclusion: Zimbabwe should go back to depending entirely on the South African route.

In the first place, rail traffic between Zimbabwe and Mozambique and subsequent use of Mozambican ports have been increasing gradually since the reopening of the border. This fact in itself leaves the FR speakers very little latitude. Moreover, the only reason there is not more movement is that the Zimbabwean Government does not control--and according to the constitution cannot control--the choice of shipping routes by private enterprises or even quasigovernment enterprises.

In the second place, the rhetorical recourse to the insecurity of the Mozambican ports and railways has something to do with the voodoo of the FR itself. Let us see. The counterrevolution in Mozambique depends, for its leadership and as its principal source of supply, on a power which the FR considers friendly to Zimbabwe: The Government of South Africa. Moreover, it was the Rhodesian Front itself which created and nurtured this counterrevolution when Zimbabwe was Rhodesia. For some obscure reason, the current FR parliamentarians seem to have forgotten this.

In the third place, the role of spokesman for South Africa in Mozambique is played--often blatantly--by the FR.

Recently, Mr. Bill Irvine, an FR parliament member, suggested in full session that Zimbabwe's transportation problem could be solved if there were a meeting at the ministerial level between Zimbabwe and South Africa--which is exactly what the apartheid government has been seeking to bring about in order to link Zimbabwe politically with apartheid.

Domestically, the FR claims that the NRZ [Zimbabwe Railway] is incapable of transporting the cargo waiting for shipment, particularly corn.

If there is a crisis in the NRZ, it is essentially a crisis of growth.

The sanctions have been lifted and national production has increased considerably, placing demands on the NRZ which it did not face earlier. This is the first point. The country needs more locomotives and will soon acquire them.

The second point: Dozens of Rhodesian railroad technicians have left the country. To solve this problem, the Zimbabwean Government has imported skilled manpower from India and Pakistan and--a crucial point--is undertaking an intensive program to train Zimbabwean railway workers. Put simply, this means that the NRZ is in the process of becoming a true Zimbabwean carrier. Since the FR is not politically or culturally Zimbabwean, it cannot support this transformation. Therefore, on this technological point as well, the crisis is a crisis of growth.

Moreover, if the rumors are true that NRZ operations are being boycotted by certain public servants interested in maintaining dependence on South Africa, then the FR should look among its members for the individuals involved in this boycott.

The turn to Mozambique for rail and port services has another side, however, a darker side and one kept a dirty secret until now.

During the years when the border with Mozambique was closed, South Africa exploited to the utmost the squeeze on Rhodesia. South African rail and port charges rose many times over, milking the Rhodesian economy of most of the foreign exchange obtained by Rhodesia through its illicit foreign trade. South Africa took in millions at Rhodesia's expense because of the sanctions. Now it must be asked: Who in Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front split the financial pie with the South Africans--the exaggerated fees that Rhodesia paid to the South African ports and railways? Who in the Rhodesian Front fattened his bank account as a result of this tie with South Africa? When will the millions of Zimbabweans of all races and colors have a clear and definitive answer to this question?

The FR parliamentarians talk. The constitution guarantees them this freedom. They speak and they act systematically against the Government of Zimbabwe, and thus they act against the people of Zimbabwe, against the people's attempt to achieve a better life. They talk; they make speeches. They use freedom of expression to restrict the Zimbabweans' freedom to build a new life, freedom won with the noble blood of thousands of Zimbabwe's finest sons.

The FR parliamentarians speak, and the newspapers publish their statements, conscious or not of the political effect of these speeches on Zimbabwean and regional public opinion.

Thus the freedom of expression which the FR enjoys in parliament is extended to freedom of expression in the mass media.

Let us dot the i's and cross the t's, once and for all.

There is nothing ingenuous, nothing innocent, about the way news is published. Absolutely nothing. The very act of choosing what is newsworthy is affected by the ideology and objectives of the newsman, whether or not he is aware of it. It is even less innocent when the replies by ZANU-FP parliamentarians to the FR attacks are given only three or four lines at the end of the news article.

There is a struggle in the Zimbabwean press today. The defenders of an independent Zimbabwe are still struggling against sectors and individuals representing the written extension of the spoken word of the FR in parliament.

Therefore, the FR is using this freedom to put a lid on Zimbabwe's greater and worthier freedom to cut the ties that keep it hostage to apartheid.

In sum, the Zimbabwean Republican Front and the social forces it represents have not budged an inch from the reactionary and antihistorical position they held before Lancaster House. To believe otherwise is to believe exactly what Ian Smith's Republican Front wants us to believe.

6362
CSO: 4742/24

MOZAMBIQUE

DECREE ON STATE ENTERPRISES PUBLISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Law No 2/81, describing the organization and function of state enterprises, has just been published, having been approved by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. The law underlines the important role of the state enterprises in constructing the material, political and ideological bases for the building of the socialist society and for planned economic development, and defines standards and principles of organization, function and management of the state enterprises.

"The radical political, economic and social changes of the last 2 years have confirmed and deepened the socialist character of our revolution. Hence it is important to clarify certain concepts and principles, particularly with respect to economic management, direction and the individual character of the director, and to redefine the organization and responsibilities of the state enterprises." the document states.

Law No 2/81 adds that, as the driving force behind the nation's economic development, the state enterprises must assume primary responsibility for achieving the objectives defined by the state for each sector or branch of activity, according to the guidelines of the FRELIMO Party.

The Executive Council is no longer an organ of the state enterprise. It is replaced by the Executive Group for support to the director-general in making and implementing decisions. The document also says it is essential that the state enterprises clearly reflect the important role of the workers' organizations in enlisting the workers and in directing and supervising production, as one of the great victories of our revolution.

Law No 2/81 consists of 34 articles. It provides that the director-general of the enterprise shall meet with the workers whenever he deems it suitable, for broad discussion of matters related to the life of the enterprise.

The law states: "The director-general will thus establish direct contact with all the workers, not only to explain major issues in the life of the enterprise but to insure that the workers participate in the search for solutions to the problems of the enterprise." It also provides that, in addition to the duties established in the law, the directors-general of the state enterprises may, on a case-by-case

basis and as authorized by the director of the central government agency which supervises the respective branch or sector of activity, exercise specific functions of direction and supervision of the enterprises in the sector, including private and mixed enterprises.

With the promulgation of the law defining the rules governing state enterprises, the form of model statute is superseded and no longer valid.

The full text of Law 2/81 will be published in a later edition.

6362
CSO: 4742/24

DEFICIENCIES NOTED IN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] "The Organization of Mozambican Youth [OJM] in Maputo Province has not yet created the dynamism among the young people that will move them to take a more active part in the tasks of national reconstruction. The OJM structures are inoperative, particularly the rank-and-file structures where most of our young people are found," declared the Central Committee secretary for organization of the party, opening the proceedings of the second Provincial Meeting of the OJM yesterday in the capital.

The topics to be taken up by the participants in the 2-day meeting include an accounting of the work accomplished from January to September, definition of more correct working methods, activation of rank-and-file structures and a study of the enlistment of youth in specific tasks of production and national defense.

Speaking at the opening session, the secretary for party organization noted the inactivity of the rank-and-file structures of the organization and the failure to enlist young people in specific tasks, which would involve them more closely with the organization. He stressed how important it is that the structures of this mass organization, particularly those in the border zones, make an effort to insure that young people participate in the nation's defense by joining the peoples militia.

He also stressed that the experience gained by the youth during the armed struggle for national liberation, applied to current conditions, could contribute to the success of the work the organization is seeking to accomplish.

In conclusion, he said that, despite the shortcomings that had been noted, participation by young people in volunteer work is an indication that the OJM is growing.

Lack of prior planning and programming is a major factor in the poor performance of rank-and-file structures, concludes the Provincial Secretariat report analyzing the work effected in the last 9 months.

The report also notes the shortage of cadres to insure execution of the tasks. The problem is aggravated by the apathy of some officers of the OJM district structures, since, according to the report, they do not have a deep understanding of the problems affecting local and other rank-and-file structures.

Taking part in the meeting are OJM district secretaries, representatives of some strategic enterprises and representatives of some primary and secondary schools.

TOOTHPASTE PATENT ISSUE THREATENS COURT ACTION

Accusation Denied

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The Unit Directorate of the Directorate of Detergents has protested the meddling attitude of a British firm which holds one of the patents on the toothpaste manufactured in our country. The firm threatened to take the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] to the Hague Tribunal if the country used ingredients supplied by other companies to manufacture the toothpaste.

On learning that Mozambique's Foreign Trade Enterprise had placed an order for raw materials, the British firm sent its representative in Zambia to Maputo to present his management's position regarding the toothpaste manufacturer.

"They had no business contacting us. They could do this only if they had learned that the foreign trade enterprise had delivered the products to us and we had accepted them, knowing they were not suitable for the manufacture of the toothpaste," said Tito Uamusse, unit director of the Directorate of Detergents.

It happens, however, that the raw materials in question have not even arrived in Maputo. The shipment is expected in the Mozambican capital only in the next 2 months. The representative of the British firm came to Maputo in late July, 5 months before the products were to arrive.

"Even if the materials had already arrived, we are aware of our obligations. We know that prior consultation is required if we want to introduce ingredients that might change the product in some way. Incidentally, the patent holders conduct periodic test on the products we manufacture. We send them samples," Uamusse pointed out.

In addition to holding the patent, the British firm traditionally supplies the essential ingredients.

Several orders were placed last year, including one to the firm's branch in South Africa. Currency exchange problems made it impossible to pay for the material and all the orders were moved forward to 1981.

The order placed with the British firm still stood, since it consisted mainly of essential ingredients.

Mozambique was granted a line of credit from France, which provided an opportunity to place orders to augment those already placed with the usual suppliers, and this was done.

The new orders were not for the basic materials, however, but for ingredients considered to be [permissible] alternatives.

"From the order form submitted to the British firm, they knew that some ingredients needed to manufacture the toothpaste were missing. They have various sources of information and they knew we had placed orders with other suppliers," Uamusse explained.

"The Foreign Trade Enterprise is free to look over the market. The country was having currency exchange problems. They [the British firm] were aware of this, but they want us to be dependent on them, to import only from them," he said.

After the firm's representative returned to Zambia, the unit directorate of the Directorate of Detergents sent a letter protesting the firm's attitude. There has been no reaction to the letter to date.

The orders are still standing.

Toothpaste Supply

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] FID Mozambique resumed full production of toothpaste in mid-August and immediately placed on the product with COGROPA [State Wholesale Marketing Enterprise] and the State Supermarket Enterprise for later distribution to the local market.

The firm underwent difficulties during July, producing at only 50 percent capacity because it feared its stock of raw material would run out before the new orders were received.

Adelino Mussui, representing the General Directorate and a deputy in the firm told NOTICIAS that the toothpaste shortage that has affected Maputo Province for over 3 months was due to factors beyond the company's control.

FID is headquartered on the outskirts of Maputo and is expected to supply the province with the products it is responsible for manufacturing, according to a directive from the Domestic Trade Ministry.

The firm manufactures "Macleans" and "Palmabeach" toothpaste, as well as shaving cream, lotions, shampoos, waxes and other products.

According to Mussui, the Domestic Trade Ministry has directed the firm to cease its shipment to other provinces.

Among the reasons for the toothpaste shortage, Mussui noted the complexity of the import process and the consequent delays.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CONTACT GROUP TALKS 'FRUITFUL'--The Western contact group on Namibia left Maputo this afternoon after holding talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano, and later with President Samora Machel. A spokesman of the group told our news media that the talks were fruitful. [Text] [EA032010 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese [no time or day given] Nov 81]

MIG-17 RECOVERED--A Mig-17 aircraft belonging to the Mozambique Air Force has been recovered from South Africa. We received this information this evening from the Mozambique News Agency, (?citing) the Ministry of National Defense. [Text] [EA011952 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Nov 81]

CSO: 4742/55

NATION FACES 6 PERCENT GRAIN SHORTAGE IN 1982

AB221731 Paris AFP in French 1421 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Niamey, 22 Oct (AFP)--Presenting the results of the 1981 agricultural season, President Seyni Kountche indicated that Niger will face a 6-percent grain shortage in 1982.

The head of state, who has just concluded a tour of appraisal of the harvests and the livestock all over the country, said during a press conference that this year's available stocks of millet and sorghum amount to 1,390,180 tons while the requirements are estimated at 1,405,560 tons. Fifteen thousand five hundred tons will have to be imported.

As far as rice is concerned, Niger--which produced this year about 38,315 tons as compared to 32,000 tons in 1980--will still have to import 60,000 tons to meet the needs of the people. In this regard, the head of state announced that the \$15 million loan recently granted by Saudi Arabia will be used to purchase 30,000 tons of rice. The country will also import some 20,000 tons of wheat since it does not produce any.

The head of state pointed out that the shortfall in grain production this year is partly due to insufficient rainfall ranging from 10 to 50 percent according to the regions, the Diffa region in the east of the country having suffered most. Moreover, Niger has a population estimated at 5.824 million which is growing at the rate of 2.7 percent. This increases the grain requirements to between 37,000 to 40,000 tons.

Despite these difficulties, the head of state said that Niger will be able to feed its people and preserve its livestock thanks to the cooperation of friendly countries. He called on the people to avoid wastage and to protect the grazing grounds against the numerous bush fires which destroy them.

CSO: 4719/162

NIGER

BRIEFS

EXPATRIATE RESTRICTIONS--Niamey, 31 Oct (AFP)--A circular from the prefect of the Agadez region (northern Niger) forbids all expatriates, whether in transit or resident, to travel beyond 5 kilometers of Agadez and the district capitals without permission from the prefectorate or the subprefects, it was learned in Niamey on Friday. This circular, which was signed on 14 October, forbids these same people to travel without a reliable means of transport or a recognized guide, except on these routes from Agadez-Zinder and Agadez-Tahoua via Ingall. It also stipulates that any person benefiting from an administrative or professional lodging and particularly the French Government aid workers can only house their father, mother, brothers and sisters, after obtaining permission. People who do not fall into these categories have been asked to lodge at the hotels. About 1,500 French aid workers living in the region are affected by these new measures. [Text] [AB311215 Paris AFP in French 1048 GMT 31 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/162

DIOUF COMMENTS ON FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT ISSUES

AB041016 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The conference of African and French heads of state was opened this morning in Paris by President Francois Mitterrand. The main topics on the agenda are Chad, Namibia, Western Sahara and economic problems.

Many of those who addressed the conference called for measures to ensure the stabilization of the prices of raw materials. The foreign ministers met to try to formulate proposals in this regard or that an appeal may be made in favor of this stabilization. President Abdou Diouf proposed that 5 percent of the war budgets be devoted to development. According to experts, a total amount of \$85 billion would thus be realized. Outside the conference, Mr Abdou Diouf made the following statement to Charles (Lepieux):

[Begin recording] [Diouf] The conference has begun very well. I was looking forward to a well organized conference characterized by solidarity, friendship and inspiration and I can say that my wishes have been gratified to the fullest. I wish to pay particular tribute to President Francois Mitterrand not only for his remarkable opening address which touched on all the major problems of interest to us but also for the extraordinary ability with which he is conducting the discussion. This made it possible to hold this first session in excellent conditions.

[Question] Are you in favor of enlarging this French-speaking group?

[Answer] Certainly! Solidarity demands that we should be as numerous as possible because we must influence decisions at the world level and I think that the more numerous we are, the better it will be for France and the African countries.

[Question] But the enlargement of the circle of participants would automatically result in an increase of the topics to be discussed. Do you think that you will one day be overwhelmed by the number of topics?

[Answer] We will not be overwhelmed by the topics because the problems we discussed this morning for example are all problems of world importance. They concern not only those who are taking part in this conference but also those who are not participating in it.

[Question] Mr President, you proposed this morning that 5 percent of the war budgets should be devoted to development. Do you think your proposal will be accepted?

[Answer] This is not the first time Senegal is making this proposal. My predecessor, President Leopold-Sedar Senghor, made it at the United Nations and I think we must plead and try to convince the developed countries. I am sure that this proposal will be accepted one day. The interesting thing is the connection between disarmament and development and this idea is dear to us.

[Question] What should be given priority in such meetings: politics or economics?

[Answer] There is a relationship between the two; they are linked. For example, I think that security is a political problem. One cannot develop without security and when one does not develop fast enough, one may become a prey to destabilization. I therefore think that the two are linked and I cannot accord priority to any of the two, especially because I am a politician who is busy with development problems. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/162

ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION POLICIES REVIEWED

London 8 DAYS in English No 42, 24 Oct 81 pp 34, 35

[Article: "Somalia Is Betting on the Workers"]

[Text] SOMALIA'S 100 per cent devaluation of 1 July followed intensive pressure from the IMF and western aid donors, who pushed their standard panacea of economic liberalisation for Third World countries. But according to Commerce Minister Ahmed Mohammed Mohamoud: 'We took these measures ourselves — they reflect not just pressure from the IMF but a reorientation. The moves have been approved by the party (the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party).'

The IMF provided Somalia with \$50m in Special Drawing Rights, while the Arab Monetary Fund put up another \$35m to 'backstop' the liberalised economy until it finds its footing. The IMF and AMF are betting that the more than 100,000 Somalis working overseas, mostly in the Gulf states, will start taking advantage of the liberalised banking rules which accompanied the devaluation and begin depositing their hard currencies in Somali banks.

World Bank officials estimate that those workers earn \$600m each year. Currently, the portion they repatriate comes home in the form of non-government controlled imports, bought with money exchanged mostly in Jeddah. The government has now started to issue letters of credit and import licences for all imports, along the lines of most other developing countries which have to control their hard cash.

So far, the workers' response has not been encouraging. Bank officials in Somalia admit there has been no noticeable increase in bank deposits from overseas, despite their assurances that depositors would be allowed to make withdrawals in the same currency. Following the devaluation, the exchange rate offered in Jeddah fell from a

high of about 20-22 Somali shillings to the dollar to the current SSh18.5 to the dollar.

That rate is about 50 per cent better than the government's offering — the official rate for Somali citizens is SSh12.46 to the dollar.

Implementation of the new import system was designed to allow importers with back orders, who could document those claims, to bring in their unlicensed goods, partly out of fairness to them and partly to give the government time to get its own house in order. Mohamoud told *8 Days*: 'The implementation of these decisions and others are what is getting the interest. But we've decided to go ahead on an ad hoc basis. It's still too early to become committed to any specific implementation policy.'

The IMF is often accused of callousness when dealing with the peoples who must bear the brunt of the economies it designs. Prices almost always increase. In Somalia, petrol was the first to take off, up by 153 per cent, which was 'a clear result of the devaluation', according to a western economist. Moreover, the government is required to cut back on 'non-productive' social welfare expenditures. Somalia's budget — one of the government's better kept secrets — is sure to take a blow.

No one is willing to talk about military allocations, which were budgeted at 39.7 per cent of the government's ordinary expenditure in 1979, the last year for which figures are available. However, the Somali population has become accustomed to a shrinking shilling. From December 1977 to June 1980, the government puts the rise in the general price index at 104.3 per cent.

and the IMS says that average real wage and salary earnings declined by 50 per cent between 1970 and 1978.

All that paints a dreary picture of an underdeveloped economy which earns 83 per cent of its foreign exchange from selling live animals (mostly sheep and goats) to neighbouring Arab states — Saudi Arabia being the main buyer, accounting for about 90 per cent. Its annual economic growth, generously reckoned at 2.5 per cent, is raced by a population growth of 2.3 per cent. Nonetheless, some economists predict a boom once the economy is liberalised.

CSO: 4500/34

BRIEFS

EEC AID--European community assistance to Somalia will increase by about EUA24m (1 EUA = \$1.1) in 1981, following a recent decision by the EEC Commission to aid the construction of the Golwein-Gelib road and the Saakow experimental farm in the Juba Valley. As a member of the Lomé Convention, Somalia is entitled to EUA73m-83m of EEC aid over the next five years. About EUA19m of the total has been earmarked for the 257km-long Golwein-Gelib highway project, which is being financed jointly by the European Development Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Since 1977 the EEC has contributed over EUA19.5m to the project. Nearly EUA5m in aid will go to the Saakow experimental farm, part of Somalia's plans to develop the Juba Valley by building the Baardheere Dam. The farm will gather physical, agricultural, technical and economic data on potential crops in the valley. EEC experts stress that about 220,000 hectares of the Juba Valley are suitable for cultivation, and could provide over half of Somalia's food requirements by the year 2020. A general study of the valley indicates that bananas, sugar cane, rice, cotton, groundnuts and maize could be grown in the region. European aid is also being considered for the Baardheere Dam, whose total cost has been estimated at \$600m. [Text] [London 8 DAYS in English No 42, 24 Oct 81 p 35]

CSO: 4500/34

PROGRESSIVE FEDERAL PARTY'S NON-RACIAL POLICIES FACE TEST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Progressive Federal Party — and particularly its youthful new MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley — faces a crucial test of real voter support for its non-racial policies tomorrow.

Residents of the Constantia constituency who returned Mr Hulley to Parliament in the general election with a resounding majority of more than 3 000, will be asked tomorrow to take a stand on whether they are prepared to share their mink-and-manure suburb with Blacks.

After a Government decision to create a prestige Coloured township in Cape Town and a subsequent challenge by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, to hold a referendum on the principle of open residential areas in his constituency, Mr Hulley announced he would go to his own constituents on the issue.

Tokai

One of the areas the Government is looking at for the Coloureds-only suburb is in Tokai which Mr Hulley represents in Parliament.

The proclamation of a Coloured group area there — it has already been advertised for objections —

would mean either the expropriation of one of the oldest farms in the historical agricultural Constantia Valley, or the destruction of part of the Tokai forest reserve.

Mr Hulley maintains that Tokai and Constantia residents do not want Nationalist ideology in the form of another segregated group area dumped on their doorsteps any more than they want to see the demise of the farm or the forest.

Sure that the majority of property owners would prefer the entire area open to all races, Mr Hulley will ask municipal voters to say so in a referendum tomorrow.

Not official

The poll is being undertaken personally by Mr Hulley and is not an official PFP exercise, although party leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert has expressed support for it.

Despite his confidence of success, Mr Hulley has been criticised for the wording on the ballot paper, which asks voters to say "Yes" or "No" to: "I am opposed to new race group areas in Constantia/Tokai and am in favour of allowing any person to acquire property in the normal way in terms of the existing town planning scheme."

Mr Hulley's critics say this is Hobson's choice. By voting against the proposed Coloured group area they automatically vote for the suburb becoming racially mixed. Similarly, a "No" vote

implies support for the Coloured area.

Boycott call

The National Party MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, whose constituency touches on a part of the proposed new group area, has called for a boycott of the referendum because, he says, voters will not be given the choice of expressing themselves in favour of the status quo.

Mr Hulley argues that there is no question of maintaining the status quo. The Government has decided that Coloured people will live in the area and it is up to the residents to take a stand on how they are brought in.

Economics

Some property owners have come out in favour of opening Tokai and Constantia for purely economic reasons. The cost of homes in Tokai averages R70 000 and in Constantia a house can cost anything upwards of R90 000. There are plenty of wealthy Coloured people in the Peninsula and wider based competition for property must push prices even higher, they say.

Others, who will fall in the buffer zone between White Tokai and Coloured Tokai, may vote for an open area in the hope of avoiding having their properties frozen by the Government or expropriated at values fixed by a depressed market.

A third group, who want neither a Coloured township nor the areas opened to all

races, are welcome to indicate their position by spoiling their ballot papers, said Mr Hulley.

On the line

Mr Hulley has put his political career on the line by organising the referendum and has admitted a majority of "No" votes would be "embarrassing".

Just as disconcerting would be the collapse of the whole exercise through a percentage poll too low to provide a true picture of opinion.

However, a high poll — and there are about 4 500 municipal voters in the area — and a majority of "Yes" votes will be a political triumph for the PFP and Mr Hulley and could go a long way towards laying the ghost of the White South African limousine liberal. —Sapa.

CSO: 4700/215

PAC MEMBER OUTLINES GROUP'S POLICIES, OBJECTIVES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Gora Ebrahim: "PAC In The Forefront of The Freedom Struggle"]

[Text] THE Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) came into being as an organisation on April 6 1959. But ideologically speaking, the PAC emerged as the true custodian and vanguard of the policies contained in the 1945 programme of action which was presented by the ANC Youth League and duly adopted at the 1949 ANC conference held in Bloemfontein.

The preamble proclaimed "the fundamental principles of the programme of action are inspired by the desire to achieve national freedom. By national freedom we mean freedom from white domination and the attainment of political independence . . ."

However, the leadership, instead of implementing this fundamental principle deviated from it. The fact that the indigenous people were nationally oppressed, exploited and discriminated against was relegated and the class struggle was made into the main issue.

TRADE UNIONS

According to this theory the people in South Africa were oppressed as workers, both black and white. Such glaring truism that white workers were, and still are, getting 20 times more salary than their black counterparts; the Job Reservation Act, which preserved majority of the jobs for whites only; whites were allowed to form trade unions to protect their rights while black workers were completely denied this fundamental right and the fact that the whites could advance their technological skills through free, state-provided education while free education was totally denied to blacks, were deliberately ignored by the advocates of the class struggle theory. The Africanists, on the other hand, stood firmly by the principle of national liberation first.

The struggle for self-determination by a dispossessed people must of necessity be a national struggle. The class struggle is the next and inevitable stage.

To call for an exclusive class struggle at this stage is either to display political naivety or tacitly to accept that South Africa attained "independence" under the South Africa Act of 1909.

In PAC's view both these are wrong and unacceptable. Dwelling on

this very issue, Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe, the first president of the PAC, said in an interview: "We, however, stand for the complete overthrow of white domination. That means that the South Africa Act of 1909 — that falsified relic of the white man's exclusive privileges and prejudices — must be scrapped."

This view, needless to say, is diametrically opposed to the slogan that "South Africa belongs to all those who live in it . . ." as this is based on a supposed "judicially balanced" union of the exploiter and the exploited, the oppressor and the oppressed.

The programme of action also reiterated the policy of non-collaboration. The authors of the programme strongly felt that the leaders of the liberation movements should not at the same time serve on dummy institutions created by the oppressors.

STOOGES

The PAC remained true to this principle and, consequently, has had no dealings whatsoever with stooges and so-called Bantustan leaders. For instance, the large gathering that attended Sobukwe's funeral almost lynched Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when he tried to address the crowd.

In short, therefore, the policies of the PAC are the continuation of principles enunciated in the 1949 Programme of Action and are based on nationalism, socialism and democracy.

Nationalism demands that the interests of indigenous peoples should dominate over those of allies, because the country belongs to the indigenous peoples. Socialism demands that the interests of the workers should dominate over those of their employers, because their role in the creation of wealth is more significant than that of their bosses. Democracy demands that those of the majority should exercise the prevailing view.

MOBILISATION

Soon after its formation the PAC embarked on a serious mobilisation campaign, not merely to protest against the numerous unjust laws, but to resolutely challenge the whole oppressive system. The result of this nationwide mobilisation was the launching, by the PAC, of the March 21 1960 Positive Action Anti-pass Campaign.

This first major nationwide campaign culminated in the Sharpeville massacre, when police opened fire on unarmed men, women and children, killing 69 and wounding 189 . . . many of them seriously.

In Cape Town more than 30 000 marched from Langa and Nyanga townships to Parliament buildings . . . the like of which was never seen before in South Africa.

The overwhelming response by the people to the first PAC campaign so frightened the authorities that they declared a state of emergency in the country, suspended the pass laws and banned the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and the African National Congress.

The campaign also awakened hitherto complacent world public opinion. The massacre led to a worldwide condemnation of the rulers of South Africa and paved the way for their eventual international isolation.

Also, and for the first time, foreign capital was withdrawn within a matter of days. Today March 21 is universally observed as the International Day for the Elimination of Racism.

The PAC had a short legal existence, because of the mass support it enjoyed and the serious challenge it posed to the regime.

The first step the PAC took after Sharpeville was to establish its armed wing, POQO. As the PAC was now a banned organisation, new methods of work and organisation had to be worked out.

The PAC established its headquarters in the then Basutoland (now independent Lesotho) but in 1963 the South Africans, with the connivance of the British, raided the PAC offices in Maseru and took away most of the documents.

This raid led to the arrest of over 10 000 PAC/POQO activists throughout the country. The raid and the subsequent arrests constituted a temporary setback for the organisation. While the clampdown on PAC/POQO activists was going on, the authorities decided not to release Sobukwe

from Robben Island, although he had completed his sentence.

In the mid-1960s the Portuguese colonies were not independent, and neither was Zimbabwe. Tanzania was our political haven and reliable rear and Zambia had just attained independence. In 1966 the PAC mounted a military operation through the then Portuguese-held Mozambique.

TRAIL

The PAC guerillas fought their first battle at Vila Perry with the Portuguese. Keeping to the mountain range they eventually entered South Africa after crossing the Sabi. The aim of this operation was to establish a sort of "Ho Chi Minh Trail". However, we had to abandon this line of action because of the domino theory adopted by the OAU.

In 1969 the South Africans and some of their western supporters propounded the "dialogue" line. Some African countries took up this line and wanted the OAU to open "dialogue" with the South Africans.

At the 1970 OAU summit the "dialogue" attempt was defeated, but not completely. The PAC felt that under the circumstances the most effective way of destroying the "dialogue" plot was to keep the political fires inside Azania burning . . . in other words, the politicisation and mobilisation of the masses had to be stepped up.

The result of this conscious campaign was the 1976 Soweto uprising. Many organisations have claimed to have been behind the Soweto uprising but the truth is that the PAC is the only national liberation movement whose leading members have been formally charged and sentenced for their role in the uprising.

Eighteen leading PAC members, including the veteran PAC leader Zeph Motupeng, were the accused in the first and

longest secret political trial held in South Africa.

I should also point out here that the commission set up by the authorities to look into the "causes" of the Soweto uprising, the Cillie Commission, also reported that the PAC played a leading role in the uprising.

The PAC is considered a serious threat by the regime, hence its being banned only 11 months after it was formed.

The chief of security police in South Africa, Major-General Johan Coetzee, dealt at great length on the PAC when he addressed a conference on "terrorism" organised by the Centre for International Politics at the University of Potchefstroom last August.

He acknowledged the fact that the PAC "feels attracted to platteland terrorist (read revolutionary) actions" — in other words the PAC is more rural based. What is most significant is his contention that if the PAC and ANC "make common cause" they will "cover the geographical area more effectively".

ACCUSED

PAC has been accused in some circles as being racist or anti-white. This allegation was put to our late president Mr Sobukwe as far back as 1959 and this is how he answered it: "What is meant by anti-whiteism? Is it not merely an emotional term without a precise signification?

"Let me put it this way. In every struggle, whether national or class, the masses do not fight an abstraction. They do not hate oppression or capitalism (in the abstract). They concretise these and hate the oppressor, be he the Governor-General or a colonial power, the landlord or the factory owner or, in South Africa, the white man.

They hate these groups because they associate them with their oppression.

"Remove the association and you remove the hatred. In South Africa then,

once white domination has been removed/overthrown and the white man is no longer "white man boss" but is an individual member of society, there will be no reason to hate him and he will not be hated even by the masses.

"We are not anti-white, therefore. We do not hate the European because he is white! We hate him because he is an oppressor and it is plain dishonesty to say I hate the sjambok and not the one who wields it!"

Moreover, the PAC was the first organisation to both propound and practise non-racialism as opposed to multi-racialism. From its very inception the PAC opposed the formation and perpetuation of ethnic organisations such as the South African Indian Congress, the now defunct Coloured Peoples Congress and the so-called all-white Congress of Democrats.

TRANSVAAL NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS LIKELY TO BE PEACEFUL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] TODAY's Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria is likely to be a peaceful event, demonstrating unity and loyalty to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Reports of confrontations and fireworks are expected to be proven wrong, although it has been suggested that if anyone starts looking for trouble they could find it in full measure.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal NP leader, who is due to officially open the congress tonight in the Pretoria City Hall, yesterday reiterated that the alleged controversial secret meeting in his Cape Town office on October 6 this year, at which the political futures of three Cabinet Ministers, Mr Fanie Botha, Mr Chris Heunis and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was discussed, in fact never took place.

The Citizen contacted most of the Transvaal National Party MPs whose names were published in connection with the meeting on October 6 in Cape Town and they, without exception, denied attending such a meeting and all knowledge of it.

It now appears that certain people, who were re-

sponsible for spreading the rumour about the controversial meeting, are neither close friends nor supporters of Dr Treurnicht and are known to be opposed to his leadership in the Transvaal. The rumours included allegations that Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, had to be chopped from his deputy leadership position in the Transvaal NP, that Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, had to be monitored, and that Dr Gerrit Viljoen had to be nominated for election to a senior position, which nomination he would lose, thus giving him a loser's image.

The Transvaal NP executive, as well as the full Transvaal NP head committee, meets in Pretoria this morning prior to the opening of the congress, which starts at 2 pm.

It is likely that both the alleged secret meeting, as well as the strong remarks of Pretoria MP Mr Daan van der Merwe, at Nylstroom, last Thursday, will be discussed or raised at the executive meeting.

But the likelihood of these two explosive matters being discussed at the succeeding head committee meeting or at the congress itself is less strong.

Mr Van der Merwe supported Dr Treurnicht during a report-back meeting at

Nylstroom and launched a scathing attack on certain "assassin writers, assassin politicians and academics", he said regularly and on a selective basis picked on certain close friends of Dr Treurnicht.

The Citizen was told yesterday that Mr Van der Merwe had not attacked fellow-Nationalists at Nylstroom, but referred to the numerous attacks from outside the National Party ranks on close Treurnicht supporters.

But it was nevertheless interesting to see how Mr Van der Merwe's Nylstroom speech led to a scurrying behind the NP scenes by certain Nationalists who tried to fit the Nylstroom boot and who then denied that they were responsible for either the attacks on the close Treurnicht supporters or for the spreading of the rumour about a secret meeting in Dr Treurnicht's Cape Town office.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will reply to resolutions at tomorrow's session of the congress.

THREE 'SILLY' POLITICAL NOTIONS ARE REFUTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Silly Season"]

[Text]

IT'S the silly season in politics and in sections of the Press.

It is said in the PFP Press that there is going to be a massive confrontation between the Prime Minister and business leaders at his summit in Cape Town on November 12.

Now we cannot for a moment think that any business leaders — even those in the Anglo-American camp who have been sounding off the loudest in the past couple of weeks — will get up and wag their fingers at Mr Botha and attack him verbally.

That's not what such conferences are all about. The Prime Minister is not an Aunt Sally for anyone — and that includes Mr Chris Saunders, the sugar baron, or Mr Denis Etheridge, the Anglo-American executive, or the Assocom chief, Mr Stuart-Reckling.

The Prime Minister, if they did get uppity, would have good grounds for squashing them in front of the rest of the 600 conference delegates.

He is, after all, the Prime Minister; they are, after all, people who have been invited to attend a conference with him. Good manners, if nothing else, should preclude any businessmen from slanging him.

Confrontation?

It's just not on.

The wish is father to the thought.

Item 2 in this silly season:

The Progfed Press, ably supported by a couple of Nationalist newspapers, is making much fuss about a secret meeting at which Dr Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the party, and 21 of his supporters allegedly decided on a strategy to remove Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, from the vice-chairmanship of the

party and to discredit the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Treurnicht has denied that anything of the sort has taken place or is contemplated.

Since Dr Treurnicht could have made an issue of Mr Fanie Botha after they had clashed over labour policy four months ago, it seems unreasonable to expect that he has anything to do with any plot to oust this senior Cabinet Minister now. Indeed, Dr Treurnicht said then — and he has repeated it this week — that "they were not together to chop off heads."

We don't expect any fireworks, therefore, at today's head committee meeting — unless Dr Treurnicht's opponents are looking for trouble. The three vice-chairmen come up for re-election in mid-December — and whether there will be any attempt to replace Mr Fanie Botha then, is a moot point.

What Dr Treurnicht wants to do is to keep in the party its existing members — a wise decision in view of the defection of thousands of Nationalists to the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The Progfed Press is also suggesting that the Transvaal congress will result in a head-on clash between Dr Treurnicht and the Prime Minister over Mr Botha's reformist policies.

But though there are resolutions before the congress that could result in the Transvaal party taking an unambiguous stand on issues like a common voters' roll for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, there is no suggestion that the Government has in mind a common voters' roll.

In any case, whatever the Prime Minister does, he always relates it to the traditional policy of the party, and Dr Treurnicht has not yet found an issue — Craven Week aside — over which he has been required to take a major stand on principle. Our information suggests that the Transvaal congress will not result in any open conflict.

Confrontation between the party and the Prime Minister? Showdown?

Wishful thinking again on the part of the PPP Press.

Item No 3 in the silly season.

It is suggested in some newspapers that there may be an open row between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the South African Government.

This is supposed to be the reason why Mr Pik Botha was in Windhoek yesterday to have talks with the South West African leaders.

But the talks had been arranged before the Western contact group put its latest proposals to the internal parties, the Foreign Minister having promised to reserve South Africa's position until the internal parties had studied the Western plan.

That Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the DTA, is

worried about the plan's failure to stipulate how and by whom the constitution would be safeguarded once independence is achieved, is well-known.

But that does not mean that the DTA is heading for a serious clash with South Africa, since South Africa may have similar reservations.

Besides, South West Africa cannot be looking for any confrontation with South Africa at this delicate point in the negotiations.

We did say it was the silly season, didn't we?

CSO: 4700/215

SPEAKER DISCUSSES, DEFENDS GOVERNMENT APPROACH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] THE South African government was presently looking into the possibility of making the policy of homeland linkage for urban Blacks "more meaningful in the confederated context," the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night.

Addressing the Houston World Trade Club in Los Angeles, Mr Heunis said the South African government might even consider other options within the confederated framework.

"It is against this background that the South African government has committed itself to a careful scrutiny of existing policies within the parameters of our principles, resources and assumptions.

"The reforms and changes to date are in themselves creating new challenges, not only on the country's resources, but also on the qualities of leadership. "It goes without saying that without good leadership any system, how good it may be, is doomed to failure."

Mr Heunis said the question arose as to whether the government was correct in taking ethnic pluralism into account in its endeavours to shape government policy in South Africa.

"I believe we are, because it should never be overlooked that we are in Africa, our problems are African and the solutions must therefore also be consistent with the realities of Africa," he said.

A fourth black state (Ciskei) would become independent in December, after which these independent states could start negotiating agreements to join the RSA in a southern African confederation of states.

Six other national states were self-governing, and in order to solve and settle the problems of meaningful accommodation of the Coloured and Asian populations, the President's Council had been established and would, according to schedule, table its proposals next year.

This would, hopefully, lead to a better dispensation for those population groups.

Mr Heunis said the alternative of one-man, one-vote was unworkable in Africa, and the greater majority of African states had discarded this formula. There were in fact no fewer than three military dictatorships, 11 one-party totalitarian states and 22 one-party "democracies" on the continent, that now had 54 states.

"Some people may now contend that we in South Africa are not seeking the common will, this is not true," the Minister said.

"We are seeking it through the multitude of joint structures that have already been set up, and

that will further increase in future, and that are engaged in the political business of consultation and dialogue.

"The President's Council is one such institution. There are many others, while the confederation will produce still some more."

Mr Heunis said South Africa harboured the "first", "second" and "third world" at once. However, there was a difference . . . "a crucial one for the better understanding of our problems, and that is that the gap between our "haves" and "have-nots", our "first" and "third" peoples, is in fact narrower than the global gap.

"But despite the discrepancies in standards of living, the distribution of wealth and the provision of basic needs, the situation is far more positive than elsewhere, because while the global gap between the north (the first world) and the south (the third world) is widening (and World Bank statistics prove this), ours is narrowing." —Sana

TRANSMISSION PLANT AIMS FOR FULL LOCAL CONTENT BY 1984

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 25

[Article by Peter Moscardi: "Fillip for Local Engines"]

[Text] SOUTH African-made engines on their own could not provide continuation of the country's road transportation infrastructure, says Dr Wilem de Villiers, executive chairman of Gencor.

Dr De Villiers was addressing a function to mark the official opening of the new plant of AS Transmissions and Steerings at Boksburg last week.

"Suitable transmissions are equally essential and this company was commissioned by the Gencor group to produce specialised transmission systems and expand further into this demanding high-technology sphere," he said.

Independent

As Transmissions and Steerings (Astas) will be assisted in the project by Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft of Stuttgart, with the licensors and fellow shareholders of the Boksburg company being Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen Aktiengesellschaft, the largest independent manufacturer of transmissions in Europe.

"The price impact of our gearboxes on a finished heavy truck will vary from a fraction of one percent to a maximum of 2.5 percent in certain cases.

"This is surely a small premium to pay for national in-

dependence on the 15 percent segment of the national heavy vehicle market which is our target area," he suggested.

Astas intended to achieve a 42 percent local content by this time next year, with 70 percent the following year and 100 percent by October 1984, said Dr De Villiers.

"Our facility has been planned to cater for the manufacture of 18 000 gearboxes as a first phase in local manufacture, representing a capital expenditure of R50-million."

The blueprints for the eventual facility for 100 percent local content on 30 000 gearboxes and 12 000 drive-axles had been completed, representing an estimated R120-million at present values and which were planned for commissioning over the longer term, he explained.

"Astas will provide job opportunities for about 800 people — of whom 400 will be Blacks and Coloureds from surrounding townships. Training of labour for semi-skilled jobs has been in progress since the beginning of the year," he said.

Skills

Highly skilled workers were in short supply and would be supplemented by imported skilled workers on a contractual basis over the short to medium term.

"It is our group's policy to upgrade the basic skills of its labour force and training programmes and facilities have been provided," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

LOCAL LORRY PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 3]

[Text] IT WAS of strategic importance that South Africa minimised its dependence on foreign countries for the supply of lorries, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers said at Boksburg yesterday.

Opening a new plant of AS Transmissions and Steerings, he said the SA Government could not passively accept the United Nations boycott of the export of lorries to South Africa.

The decision by the UN in 1977 was mainly aimed at the supply of vehicles to the defence force and police, but it held far-reaching implications for the strategic and economic preparedness of South Africa, Dr De Villiers said.

Lorries and tractors performed a key role in the transport and production industry.

"You can imagine what the effect would have been on the country if the strategic needs of lorries had to be left to foreign countries," he said. "The Government could not remain neutral or passive against the decision by the UN.

"In the interest of the future of the country, it is essential that the Republic minimises its dependence

on foreign countries for its supply of lorries."

The obvious answer was to go ahead with the local production of engines and transmissions. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/212

BRIEFS

MOSQUE INFIGHTING--A 24-year-old Muslim denied in the Durban Regional Court yesterday he was part of a group which attacked other Muslims at a mosque. Mr Mohammed Raffik appeared before Mr J J Augustyn with Mr Ahmed Raffik Deedat (25) and Mr Swalen Gaffur (22). The three have pleaded not guilty on charges of attempting to murder Mr Mohammed Bassa near the mosque on the morning of July 16 and assaulting seven other Muslims. It is alleged that the fracas in the mosque arose from religious differences between factions. Before Mr Raffik began his evidence, Mr Augustyn refused a defence application at the end of the State case for the discharge of the three accused. Mr Raffik told the court he was leaving the main hall of the mosque after prayers when he heard shouts and screams. In a smaller hall, he saw a crowd milling and pushing, and people hitting and kicking each other. He also saw sjamboks raised to strike. He did not see who the attackers were, nor who was being hit, because he was shocked to see such an incident in the mosque and wanted to leave. As he was trying to get out he was punched and he struck back. The case continues.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 81 p 11]

MINISTER AGAINST MIXED MARRIAGES--Durban.--The Reverend Charles Gordon of the Durban North Presbyterian Church has stated there will be no mixed marriages in his church. Mr Gordon, who is also moderator of the Durban Presbytery, told his congregation in a sermon last Sunday morning he would not conduct mixed-marriages services in his church. This was contrary to a recent instruction by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church for ministers to conduct such marriages in contravention of the Mixed Marriages Act. Approached later for comment, Mr Gordon said, he could see no point in asking ministers to break the law. However, he emphasised, he was not against mixed marriages and was determined to work for change in South Africa. But he would not be a party to civil obedience. Many members of Mr Gordon's congregation told THE CITIZEN they fully supported his stand on the Mixed Marriages Act. They admired his courage in saying that he would not be party to civil disobedience. One of his congregation told THE CITIZEN he hoped more ministers in the church would take a similar stand to that of Mr Gordon. He claimed the ruling body in the Presbyterian Church was out of touch with the views of ordinary parishioners on the issue. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 81 p 11]

SOWETO ECONOMIC BURDEN--Estimates of the cost of providing housing for low-income groups in Soweto from now till the turn of the century range from R20 000-million to more than R100 000-million. This was said by Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the

Greater Soweto Planning Council, when he addressed the annual dinner of the Transvaal Society of Chartered Accountants in Johannesburg this week. "No government can make this type of money available on a sub-economic basis," he said. "The State alone cannot shoulder the burden. I am delighted at the initial intimation of the Viljoen panel of experts that the principle of greater private sector involvement has been accepted by the Government. "I am hopeful that the new dispensation that will now evolve will result in maximum private sector and community involvement." Mr River aid self-help was part of the Black man's cultural heritage and was a powerful force which should be harnessed to his own and the country's benefit. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 81 p 3]

HN P VS. CISKEI PROPOSALS--The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, has attacked the latest consolidation proposals for the Ciskei. The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, announced on Thursday that about 90 000 ha of land would be added to the Ciskei. Mr Marais said the Government had already announced two consolidation programmes, in 1972 and 1975. "Each time their proposals have been shown up as having acted wrongly, or unscientifically. No doubt they will also later announce further proposals to correct the latest ones as well." Mr Marais said while he had not yet had the opportunity of studying the plans in detail, it appeared the Government was trying desperately to make the Ciskei economically viable. To achieve this it was giving away highly developed and productive White farms, state forest reserves and the Kat River tobacco and citrus cooperatives. Mr Marais said the decision forced White farmers to take a painful decision: to sell out or find themselves at the mercy of the Ciskei.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 11]

R100 MILLION FOR CISKEI--King William's Town.--Ciskeian national Development Corporation (CNDC) yesterday announced it had stimulated an investment of about \$100-million and the creation of 10 000 employment opportunities in the Ciskei in just five years. The general manager of the CNDC, Mr F S Meisenholl said that when the corporation began its activities in April 1976, an investment of some R12-million had already been made in the Ciskei by the Xhosa Development Corporation. "Today the activities of the CNDC have already stimulated an investment (actual and contractually committed) in the Ciskei of R113,3 million," he said. He went on to say that if one considered that 12 100 jobs had been created as a result of the abovementioned investment, it could be seen that the cost per job opportunity was R9 363--low by any standards. The real impact of the entire development action must, however, be seen in its correct context. By applying a multiplying factor of one and a half jobs, which are created outside industry for every one created in industry, and multiplying this again by six--the average Ciskeian family--it can be seen that 96 000 people have directly benefited from an improved standard of living due to the CNDC's activities in the Ciskei. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 19]

RAIN FOR MAIZE AREAS--South Africa's major maize producing areas need rain within the next week or two to ensure a good 1981/82, September to April, crop, National Association of Maize Producers' Organisations general manager Pieter Gouws says. He told Reuters by telephone from Bothaville, Orange Free State, very little maize had been planted in the main growing region, where plantings usually stretch from

mid-October to mid-November, because of dry conditions. Gouws said, however, if widespread rains fell in the next week or so, prospects for the 1981/82 crops were good as there was already substantial sub-soil moisture in production areas. The agriculture department's final official estimate of last season's crop put maize output at a record 14.2-million tons, sharply up from 1979/80's actual outturn of 10,73-million. Gouws noted that last season's plantings were also delayed and that there was less sub-soil moisture at this stage last year. He said in the Northwest Free State and Western Transvaal, which together produced about 80 percent of the maize crop, very little maize had been planted. In the eastern production areas, however, which included the Eastern Transvaal and Natal and produced around 20 percent of the domestic crop, planting had proceeded more or less normally, he said. Where plantings have been deferred, producers need about 25 mm of rain in the next week or so to provide sufficient surface moisture to begin planting. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 22]

TRANSKEI SOLDIER DEATHS--Libode.--Fourteen Transkeian soldiers were killed instantly and 39 injured when their army truck overturned at Gosshill, near Libode on Thursday night. The Transkei CID chief, Colonel Stan Funani, said the injured were taken to the St Barnabas Hospital, a few kilometres from the scene of the accident. He said the tragedy occurred when the truck, which was returning to Umtala from Lusikisiki, failed to negotiate a bend. A St Barnabas Hospital spokesman said 12 soldiers were admitted on Thursday night with serious injuries while 27 were treated and discharged. One of the seriously injured was later transferred to the Umtata Hospital intensive care unit.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 81 p 15]

VENDA POLICE STATION ATTACK--The Venda National Force, aided by members of the South African Security Police, were still combing the area in and around Venda yesterday in search of the terrorists who attacked the Sibasa Police Station on Monday night. The massive manhunt for the attackers, thought to number at least three, was originally hampered by bad weather. Adding to the searchers' worries is the fact that Sibasa is in a thickly vegetated, mountainous region. Helicopters and dogs are being used in the search, but so far no trace has been found of the terrorists, who used Russian-made AK-47 automatic rifles and hand-grenades in the attack. A spokesman for the Venda National Force, Colonel P J Nembambula, yesterday said it was difficult to tell if the terrorists had headed towards the Zimbabwe or Mozambique borders, either of which were only about 100 km from Sibasa. Constable R Maude and Constable M E Netshitungulu were killed in the attack. The condition of Constable M A Phadziri, who was seriously injured, was improving, Col Nembambula said. Const Phadziri was transferred to Pretoria's Kalafong Hospital. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 81 p 3]

CEMENT HOLDUP--The first shipment of cement--imported from Taiwan to relieve the crucial shortage prevailing in South Africa at present--failed to arrive at Durban yesterday as scheduled, due to the carrying vessel being delayed by heavy weather. This was confirmed yesterday by Hartley van Schalkwyk, general manager

of the Cement Marketing Organisation. "The vessel was due to dock in Durban yesterday, but it failed to arrive. We understand that the delay has been caused by heavy weather at sea and we now hope that it will dock in about five days time," he said. It is understood that the vessel has about 14 1/2 thousand tons of cement, which it took on in Taiwan several weeks ago. Meanwhile another vessel has already left Taiwan and is bound for Durban with a cargo of cement of about the same quantity. "We have received information that the second vessel is actually ahead of schedule, said Mr Van Schalkwyk. The Cement Marketing Organisation, in conjunction with the cement producers, have stated that supplies of imported cement will be sold at the same price as the locally produced commodity. "It was decided that our customers should not be asked to meet the extra cost incurred by the importation, which will be borne by the CMO, he explained.--[Peter Moscardi] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 81 p 24]

CSO: 4700/215

UPPER VOLTA

TIENTARABOUM DISCUSSES TRIP TO U.S., CANADA, UK

AB271310 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Press conference by Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Felix Tientaraboum on his return from visits to the United States, Canada and Great Britain on 26 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, it is generally believed in Upper Volta that there has been very little information concerning the negotiations going on between Canada and our country. Since you personally led our delegation to these negotiations, can you tell us more about them?

[Answer] What is going on can best be described as exchanges of views between Canada and Upper Volta. There is no need for us to negotiate because there is no dispute between the two countries. We made this second visit to Canada in order to reach agreement on a program to be implemented in the coming years. This was the purpose of the recent meeting which took place in a very friendly atmosphere. Everything was done to make the Upper Voltan delegation feel comfortable, materially and psychologically. Without going into details, I can tell you that the results are beyond our expectations.

[Question] Mr Minister, we do not want to be inquisitive but can you tell us something about these results?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] We cannot give you any details now but we can inform you that we went there with about 20 projects and more than 10 of them were accepted and will be financed. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Mr Minister, we know that your delegation also visited Great Britain. What can you tell us about this visit?

[Answer] Our visit to Great Britain was of particular significance [words indistinct]. As you know, Great Britain is a country of great technical and technological experience. As you also know, Great Britain is a great trading nation. [passage indistinct] We deemed it necessary, within the context of our open door policy, to make contact with that country. [passage indistinct] we must go out to meet people and not wait for people to come to us. [passage indistinct]

CSO: 4719/167

UPPER VOLTA

CMRPN SUSPENDS RIGHT TO STRIKE; UNIONS WARNED

AB020924 Paris AFP in French 1456 GMT 1 Nov 81

[Text] Ouagadougou, 1 Nov (AFP)--The right to strike has been suspended until further notice in Upper Volta, by decision of the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress [CMRPN], headed by Col Saye Zerbo, head of state, the Upper Voltan Radio announced on Sunday.

In another development, Alexandre Zoungrana, minister of works and public service, on Saturday issued a strong warning to the Upper Voltan trade unions, notably the Voltan Trade Union Confederation [CSV], and Soumane Toure, its secretary general.

He stated that the government opposed any attempt at subversion when he met the secretaries general of the four central trade unions in the country (National Confederation of Voltan Workers, CNTV; Voltan Trade Union Confederation, CSV; Voltan Workers Trade Union Federation, USTV; Voltan Organization of Free Trade Unions, OVSL).

The minister's warning to the unions follows a recent meeting of the CSV's union council during which Soumane Toure strongly criticized the military authorities and the government for the restriction on trade union freedom in the country since 25 November 1981, date of the coup d'etat.

The CSV [words indistinct] deliberate restriction, we have initiated a struggle to demand the complete lifting of this restriction, Soumane Toure said. He also invited the other central unions to join the CSV to continue the fight.

CSO: 4719/167

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANTS SALARIES ADJUSTMENT--It will be recalled that during the last cabinet meeting, the government examined the cases of the Upper Volta workers. Concerning this point, Finance Minister Edmond Ky this morning received the press in his office in order to give more information to the public. Here is Mr Ky's statement to our colleague Oussoni Zorome: [Begin recording] As the government's spokesman said recently, the cabinet examined the case of the salaries of civil servants. This was because of the obvious fact that the civil servants' purchasing power has deteriorated because of the rise in prices observed during the period. The cause of this rise lies mainly in the petroleum products. As you know, fuels and petroleum products constitute strategic and rare commodities. Fuels and petroleum products are used in most sectors of the country's activities with the result that their very high prices have repercussions on the prices of services and products. In order to remedy this erosion of the civil servants' purchasing power, the government during its last meeting discussed this case and decided to readjust salaries during 1982. [Excerpts] [AB281444 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/167

MUGABE BACKS DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TO PEASANTS

Need To Resolve Issue

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday that there can never be any peace in Zimbabwe until the peasants are given enough land.

He told a packed meeting of white farmers at the Centenary country club that although the Government was getting co-operation from the mainstream of commercial farming in its endeavours to acquire more land for redistribution, there were some recalcitrant elements.

"Some farmers are resorting to all kinds of tricks to circumvent Government policy. Land which is obviously unoccupied, is being occupied by the neighbouring farmer who regards land vacated some time ago as his own.

"I do hope that those of you with land to spare can allocate it to the State. We are not seizing it, but buying it from you and would like you to be understanding in this matter.

"We can never have peace in this country unless the peasant population is satisfied in relation to the land issue."

The Prime Minister urged farmers to assist the Government to promote the welfare of farm workers by paying the statutory minimum wage of \$30 a month.

He said the Government would have wished to legislate for a higher minimum wage, but took the sympathetic view that commercial farming had been hard hit by the cumulative effects of war, droughts, thefts, and damage by animals.

"And yet there was not the same response from farmers to commitment to the minimum wage act as there was, perhaps, from the mining sector.

"Some farmers circumvented regulations in a variety of ways. They embarked on a policy of retrenchment. In other cases they decided to transform the position of workers from full-time to part-time so as to make the burden on wages lighter."

Mr Mugabe said this circumvention of Government policy on wages was only attributable to a minority of farmers.

The Prime Minister cited the shortage of machinery, spare parts, and fertiliser, as some of the difficulties faced by farmers.

Mr Mugabe said until the country was able to earn more money from its exports, the Government could not increase foreign currency allocations to all sectors of the economy.

Zimbabwe, he added, like other developing countries, did not determine the price of its export commodities.

The Prime Minister expressed optimism that present transport difficulties would be resolved within six months.

He said the Government inherited the problem of having too many locomotives in a state of disrepair. This was exacerbated by South Africa's decision to withdraw its locomotives from Zimbabwe.

"I am happy to say they are now considering giving 26 locomotives to us to use together with Zambia and Zaire."

Mr Mugabe also addressed an enthusiastic crowd of about 25 000 people at a rally in Sipolilo.

Racialism 'Must Be Stamped Out'

Mr Mugabe told white farmers at Centenary yesterday that while the Government was determined to maintain high standards in health and education, no racialism could be tolerated.

Expressing his views on the two issues the farmers cited as the most sensitive to them, Mr Mugabe made it clear that the Government's acceptance of private hospitals and schools did not compromise its stand against racialism.

He said while the Government would not interfere with existing private medical institutions, it was firmly opposed to the establishment of structures designed to preserve racial exclusivity.

"We are dismayed at attempts to circumvent policy by establishing a network of private hospitals in areas where there is an adequate supply of medical service.

"We are not opposed to individuals taking initiative to establish private institutions in areas where such amenities are scarce or non-existent."

He urged the white farming community to promote the "positive policy of reconciliation" by adopting practical measures to improve relations between the black peasant and white commercial sectors.

He assured white farmers that they were welcome to live in Zimbabwe, pointing out that if this were not the case, no incentives would have been offered to them.

Mr Mugabe thanked all those farmers who had responded to the call for higher productivity and for reconciliation and unity.

Land, The 'Driving Force'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Hunger for Land"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister was speaking figuratively when he told farmers in Centenary that there could never be any peace in the country until the peasants are given enough land. All Zimbabweans, particularly those who live in the farming areas, are now enjoying freedom and tranquillity such as they have not experienced for years.

But Mr Mugabe was hammering home a point that has been made time and again. Land was the driving force behind the war. Land was the issue that dominated the Lancaster House conference. And it is the hunger for land that has created the squatter problem we are now experiencing on a national scale.

It is a hunger that must be satisfied. The message is clear for all to see.

Yet there are still some people who, for motives of greed, prejudice or whatever, do not want to see it. This is a highly dangerous attitude. The Government has an obligation to the people which it must fulfil. The pressures on Mr Mugabe and his colleagues are well-nigh irresistible.

So far the Prime Minister has taken a reasonable and patient line on the issue. He has made it clear that land will not be seized: it will be bought. And he has asked for co-operation and understanding from farmers. Let us hope that it will be speedily forthcoming from them all. There must be no more fiddling and feet-dragging.

The Government has treated the commercial farmers handsomely, and that policy has brought a rich harvest of benefits to both sides.

The flawed and twisted thinking of a recalcitrant minority must not be allowed to jeopardise the great progress that has been made. The people must have land. It is in the interests of us all to see that their genuine needs and aspirations are satisfied as soon as possible.

CSO: 4700/213

COMPLETION OF BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE SCHEDULED

Salisbury THE BUSINESS-HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] MAJOR repairs to the Beira-Umtali pipeline will be completed by the end of this month and pumping of refined products will begin in early December.

"We are still on schedule for the completion of major works by the end of October," Lonrho Zimbabwe director Mr Ken Scheepers said this week.

As of Sunday night only 3 km of the 40 km stretch through the

Pungwe Flats, which had to be replaced, needed wrapping. This is the equivalent of two days' work. The rest is all back in the ground.

"Whenever the pipe has had to be cut for handling purposes we only need four days to complete the final welding.

"Then pressure testing will commence. This will take between two to six weeks depending on whether any leaks are discovered. If all goes well this should be finished in a fortnight. Six weeks is

being very pessimistic," said Mr Scheepers.

But before those tests can begin a 200 m stretch running through a minefield on the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique has to be lifted out.

Although army engineers have cleared a right-of-way on either side of the pipeline they have now to clear a wider stretch.

Once this has been done replacement piping will be slotted in.

Mr Scheepers said that this was merely a precau-

tion as the original 200 m section could have been damaged. It was better to be safe than sorry.

"Pumping station operatives are due to arrive during the next fortnight. Most are Portuguese and their work permits have been approved by the Mozambique Government," he added.

"So we are still looking to start up in December. Costs are also still within the project's \$12 million budget."

Cleaning materials are to be pumped in at Beira in the first week in December. These are to be pushed up the pipeline by a shipment of diesel. Mr Scheepers said that the cleansing agents will take about two weeks to emerge at the storage tanks at Feruka refinery followed by 14 000 tonnes of diesel. It will take that long to fill the pipeline completely.

SHIPMENT

The actual size of the diesel shipment is not known, but it is likely to be more than 14 000 tonnes.

Meanwhile, conversion works linking the pipeline exit to storage tanks at the refinery are almost complete, according to Mr Bob Yeoman, general manager of Central African Petroleum Refineries Ltd.

"We are ready to receive the remaining crude oil still in the pipeline and we will be in a position to take refined products by the end of November," said Mr Yeoman.

Crude oil remaining in the pipeline between Maforga and Umtali is due to be discharged at Feruka by this weekend.

Negotiations between the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique on the question of royalty payments to the authorities in Maputo have still to be resolved.

The Mozambicans are understood to be still holding out for a tariff of \$30 a tonne.

NO DECISION

Asked to comment on the stalemate a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport would only say: "No decisions have been reached. The matter is still under discussion."

As for the future of out-dated refinery there is

no word either from the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development. Mr Yeoman said that CAPREF is still awaiting a decision. "We understand that the ministry and the Government are waiting for the World Bank energy report."

Senior ministry officials were not available for comment.

MUGABE REASSURES NATION ABOUT FUEL SUPPLIES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] **THE PRIME MINISTER**, Mr Mugabe, yesterday assured the nation that there was no cause for anxiety about the fuel situation in the country.

Mr Mugabe, who was addressing local farmers and businessmen at Bindura High School yesterday afternoon, said that although he accepted that the beef industry had been hit by the fuel shortage, stocks were improving every day.

The shortage was not of the Government's making. South Africa had decided to tighten the screw on the country's transport.

The problem had been heightened by two derailments in South Africa and Mozambique, he said.

The Prime Minister assured farmers that their future depended entirely on themselves.

"The Government will not stand in your way. On the contrary, we shall stand by you, and there will be no conflict between us.

"Farmers need not have any fear about their future. As long as you comply with the Government's wishes we shall continue to hold you in our esteem."

On the transport problem, Mr Mugabe said the Government was working hard to improve the railway system. "In another year we shall have electrified part of it."

He added that 25 more locomotives would be available this month, and another 35 later to enable Zimbabwe to export its products.

"Until we are able to export the bulk of our products, there is bound to be a shortage of foreign currency," he said.

He encouraged farmers to plough as much land as they could and produce an abundant crop in the coming season.

He was delighted that those in the cattle industry were improving their stocks.

However, the national beef quota had not yet improved. This was posing difficulties to entry into the European Economic Community.

Earlier yesterday morning Mr Mugabe officially opened the Chindunduma Youth Academy at Camp Haven near Shamva.

The Prime Minister heaped praises on Danish Aid from People to People, and Swedish aid organisation SIDA, for their help in setting up and building the academy.

Addressing a second rally at Madziwa near Bindura soon afterwards, Mr Mugabe

said the academy would be handed over to the local people when the refugee children

brought back from Mozambique finished their schooling there.

The hand-over would start next year when Grade 1 children would enter Grade 2, thus providing vacancies for local children.

The Prime Minister said Chindunduma was built to a knowledge the gratitude felt by freedom fighters for the help they received from the people of the area where the armed struggle started in earnest in 1972.

He said another national youth centre was being established in the area to train young people in various skills and to provide basic military training.

Vigilant

"Don't get frightened when you hear the sound of guns," he joked. "Those

will be your children practising to shoot. You never know, we might need their military skills in the future."

Mr Mugabe, who was accompanied by Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, told the crowd of about 3 000 that the explosions at Inkomo Barracks had destroyed only the ammunition, but not the guns.

"They were the results of attempts at sabotage by South Africa," he said. "But they had also served to teach us to be vigilant all the time."

Turning to unity, he said, he was laying the ground for a merger between ZAPU and ZANU (PF).

"We must begin to look at Zimbabweans as one people, and not as separate tribes," he said.

"That is why we invited ZAPU to join the Government."

The Prime Minister attacked Government ministers who wished to employ in their ministries only those people who came from the same areas as themselves. "Pasii navo (Down with them)," he said.

"The Government must see itself as responsible for every Zimbabwean, irrespective of who they are, where they come from or which political party they belong to," he said. "It must cater for all in the same manner."

Also present were the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi; the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teural Ropa Nhongo; the Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze; the Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Rwigli Ziyenge; and the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr George Rutanhire.

Mr Mugabe addressed a third rally in Zvipadze, Bindura, where he later attended a fund-raising dinner dance.

PUBLIC WILL FEEL PINCH IN CUTS OF ALLOCATIONS

Salisbury THE BUSINESS-HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Keith Atkinson, Angus Macmillan]

[Text] FOREIGN currency allocations in the commercial and industrial sectors, cut by just under 15 percent in the current quota period, are not expected to increase in the next six months.

At a recent meeting of the Import Control Policy Advisory Committee (ICPAC) members were advised by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce that there was an overall 10 percent cut in the allocation from the Treasury.

However there would be no cuts to essential commodities such as fuel, fertilizer, pharmaceutical products and service approved projects.

This means an effective cut for commerce and industry of 14.9 percent.

The meeting was also told that new projects requiring allocations would only be entered into if they were absolutely essential or export earning.

Christmas trade will not be affected, however, as the main impact of cuts on low priority and luxury goods will only be felt early next year.

Mr. Bert Yarwood, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) believed one of the main reasons for the move was the transport bottle-neck, which had slowed down the export of high earning commodities.

He cited the example of crops, such as tobacco, manufactured products and steel.

"Because foreign exchange has not been generated by exports, we are faced with a cash flow problem," he said.

Mr Yarwood added that allocations had to be reserved for essential imports and there was unlikely to be an improvement in the first six months of 1982.

"However for the long-term good of this country, people should be willing to forego luxuries," he said.

Although commercial sector cuts have averaged 15 percent, non-essential items have been far harder hit than those deemed necessary.

In some cases cuts have been total (100 percent), whereas in others they have been less than 15 percent.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce gave the following examples of cuts in import allocations.

- Non-educational books and magazines — 47 percent.
- Tinned fish and non-essential electrical appliances — 100 percent.

- General photographic materials — 47 percent.
- Dried fruit — 33 percent.
- Scotch whisky — 30 percent.
- Sports goods — 28 percent.

The spokesman added that educational books and periodicals had not been seriously affected as they fell under a special reserve allocation.

All cuts were totally impartial and based on a priority rating devised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1975.

Importers were unanimous in their concern for the latest restrictions and said that the man in the street would feel the pinch.

Photographic suppliers, Kodak, said that their 47 percent cut from October 1, combined with a 5 percent reduction in the previous quota, had depleted their imports by 53 percent in the last four months.

"We are now getting about 40 percent of what we were importing at the beginning of the year and if this pattern continues, we may have to consider laying off staff," a spokesman said.

Electrical wholesalers, Corbett and Johnson, have had an overall cut of 20 percent on their wide range of spares and products.

As a company spokesman put it: "We now have an acute shortage in all our stocks and our customers will suffer."

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports that Philpott and Collins will be closing their bookstore in Salisbury at the end of the year because of the cuts.

A spokesman for the Book Centre said their allocation had been more than halved, but the effect was cushioned as the firm also has an educational section.

"We are OK for Christmas but I think the crunch will come in about March next year," he said.

The spokesman mentioned that his company had no policy of retrenchment of staff.

Mr Barney Pycroft, managing director of H M Barbour (Pvt.) Ltd, said the department store's allocation had dropped by 28.7 percent, and the effect would be felt in about six months.

He realised that some of the merchandise was low priority but other items were household goods which were not manufactured locally.

The general feeling of the commercial sector was expressed by one businessman who said, "What are import allocations?"

CSO: 4700/213

ONE-PARTY STATE ISSUE: CONTROVERSIAL BUT CRUCIAL

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 10

[Editorial: "One-Party State"]

[Text]

THE idea of a one-party state in Zimbabwe remains a topical and controversial issue. Indeed, it is a crucial issue.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is well aware of this. A keen protagonist of the one-party system, he wisely avoids making a rash decision on the question and keeps flying the kite.

The intention, as we see it, is to expose the issue to the widest spectrum of intensive and extensive debate and scrutiny by informed, incisive minds, with a view to laying bare all the pros and cons of the matter. This is most desirable and indispensable for a wise decision.

The question of the one-party state is two-folded. The first is the idea of the one-party state *per se* — that is, its desirability or undesirability. The second is the modality — that is, the method of bringing it about.

We have no doubt about the desirability of the one-party system for our country, as for other African states and nascent nations. It is a question of values — and correct values, for that matter.

We believe that peace, unity and stability are supreme values for our country. They are the conditions for national development and happiness. They are easier to achieve in a one-party state than in a multi-party system.

The one-party system synchronises with the political culture, history and tradition of the African people.

It is a way to adapt the modern political form and make it intelligible and acceptable to the African people. The idea of people of the same country belonging to different groups is culturally incomprehensible among the African people. There is no such thing in their tradition and history.

Groups are hostile to one another; and they regard each other as enemies, and not rivals or opponents. Hence the constant fights among the followers of different parties.

It is perhaps these disruptive fights that the advocates of the multi-party system regard as freedom and democracy.

We agree with the Prime Minister's formula for bringing about the one-party system in Zimbabwe. Political leaders must come together, work out a formula for unity and sell it to their parties or to the people as a whole through a referendum.

We cannot over-emphasise the importance of a broad unity agreement encompassing all the viable and relevant shades of political persuasion. This will guarantee the peace, unity and stability our country needs for progress and prosperity.

The idea that the one-party system is a dictatorship and that democracy resides only in a multi-party system is a worn out myth that has long been exploded by political empiricism.

There is opposition in a one-party system, and removal of incompetent and dictatorial

leaders is no more difficult than in a multi-party system.

Democracy means effective political participation in decision-making at grassroot level. The greater the base of participation, the deeper the level of democracy.

The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole would be well advised to study further the merits and demerits of the one-party system vis-a-vis the multi-party system.

CSO: 4700/213

'NOTHING SINISTER ABOUT 5TH BRIGADE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] THE formation of the Fifth Brigade was not for imposing the Government's plans for a one-party state, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmer- son Munangagwa, said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Appropriation (1981-1982) Bill on the Ministry of Defence vote for \$280 461 000, Mr Munangagwa said the Government had no programmes for a one-party state.

He also denied suggestions by Senator Archie Wilson that the Korean - instructed Fifth Brigade had been formed to help Mozambique or to guard selected installations or persons.

Senator Wilson asked the minister to justify the expense of this new unit in light of the number of British military instructors already in Zimbabwe.

He asked how the Korean assistance compared with the British military aid and added: "I do not recall the Koreans, in isolation from the Chinese, having been successful in military operations."

The minister said that the Fifth Brigade had been formed to accommodate the two extra armies in the country after independence (ZIPRA and ZANLA). When the Prime Minister visited Korea, Zimbabwe

was offered a grant of "military hardware" worth £12.5 million, he said.

The British training team in Zimbabwe was not equipped to do all the necessary training, and was already fully committed.

"Being a non-aligned country we have relations with countries in the West and in the East," said Mr Munangagwa, and to prove that Zimbabwe was fully non - aligned "we have the British training four brigades and the Koreans training the fifth".

Senator Wilson also asked the minister whether it was true that a Korean ship carrying military equipment for Zimbabwe had demanded rations and diesel fuel from the Government for the return journey.

Mr Munangagwa said there was an agreement between the two countries which covered the question of supplies.

The board of inquiry into the explosion at Inkomo Barracks had made its report to the Prime Minister, and he would make a statement on the issue "in the very near future", the minister told Senator Wilson.

He said that demobilisation had begun at the end of last month and 36 ex-combatants had been demobbed in that time.

This month the expected demobilisation figure was 700 and in November 1 000. "As we go on the figures will increase," said Mr Munangagwa.

The issue of double pay books being held by military personnel was also raised by Senator Wilson. The minister said the Government was "extremely concerned" about this, and "everything possible is being done to hunt down and trace" those guilty of drawing two salaries a month.

The pay for unattested personnel had been stopped with effect from September, he said.

The results of investigations into the affair would be available in six months, "bearing in mind that it has to examine approximately 70 000 accounts".

Military police had carried out a "nation-wide" survey to determine the extent of misuse of Government transport, and abusing their authority.

The minister told Senator George Hartley that the Government did not "advertise the composition of its army headquarters. In my view I do not think it is proper to state the composition of our defence headquarters in terms of the identity of officers."

Senator Hartley asked

for the names and curriculum vitae of the officers as this had been normal practice in the past, he said. He also asked for the figures relating to the number of high-ranking army officers.

Mr Munangagwa said there were two Lieutenant generals, three major-generals and 13 brigadiers, eight of whom had been commissioned by the present Government.

He said he would like to "correct the impression" that black officers had been promoted at the expense of whites. "With promotions in the army, if we look at the proportions of those promoted since we came to power, putting ZANLA and ZIPRA on one side, and the former Rhodesian army on the other, the people to complain would be ZIPRA and ZANLA."

He said the two guerilla armies were larger than the former Rhodesian army, and integrating the three armies had also meant integrating the three commands. This necessarily involved the commissioning of guerilla commanders, "but not the former Rhodesian army officers because they were already commissioned".

The purpose of the army was not just for war, and the Government was introducing a new concept of the army in which it would participate in the economic endeavours of the country.

"This cannot be achieved overnight, but we believe our army commanders are doing everything possible to realise this objective," he said.

He told Senator Hartley that army vehicles could not be used to carry agricultural produce like fertiliser because the army itself was short of transport.

Senator Terence Oatt asked the minister how many members of the military forces had been integrated into the national army to date.

There were 39 battalions integrated and three in the process, Mr Munangagwa said. — Ziana.

CANADIAN AID WILL BUY LOCOMOTIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] CANADA is to provide Zimbabwe with more than \$12 million in soft loans to buy locomotives and other urgent needs, the Canadian Secretary of State, Mr Mark MacGuigan, announced in Ottawa recently.

He said that more than \$3 million of the total amount would be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency for the purchase of five locomotives and related spare parts.

Mr MacGuigan also said that the Canadian locomotives—to be delivered during the first half of 1982—would help Zimbabwe move its exports more efficiently.

He added that the Canadian International Development Agency would also provide a soft loan for more than \$8 million to Zimbabwe for the purchase of Canadian graders, combine harvesters, fertiliser, veterinary supplies, rural electrification equipment and irrigation equipment.

INFRASTRUCTURE

"Under the terms of the line of credit, the Canadian goods are to be purchased over the next four years. They are to assist Zimbabwe to develop new and rehabili-

tated infrastructure in rural areas," he said.

He said the Canadian aid was in line with its pledge at Zimcord to assist Zimbabwe and he disclosed that Canada's assistance would be in the reconstruction, rural development, agriculture, power, transport and mineral development fields, according to a statement released by the Canadian High Commission in Salisbury.

CSO: 4700/213

GDR TEAM DUE SOON TO SIGN TRADE ACCORD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] A MAJOR trade agreement will be signed in Salisbury on Monday between Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic.

The agreement will be signed by the German Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Friedmar Clausnitser, who is due to arrive in Salisbury at the weekend.

The head of the visiting seven-member trade delegation from the GDR, Mr Wolfgang Brückner, said discussions were currently under way with Government officials to finalise details of the agreement.

Mr Brückner said his country was interested in participating in Zimbabwe's economy on the basis of the possibilities existing in the GDR and on the willingness of the Zimbabwe Government.

"It is the aim of our delegation to talk to officials from different ministries to identify the possibilities of economic co-operation and also agree on working steps to be taken within the framework of that co-operation," he said.

Mr Brückner added that there was "good scope for developing the already existing, warm political relations into the economic field". He said that during the recent visit to the GDR by the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, agreement had been reached on possible GDR participation in the fields of agriculture, rural resettlement, irrigation and rural electrification.

Mr Brückner said that although Zimbabwe's economic structures were "comprehensive and encouraging", the problem of transport was "the main bottleneck" to slowing economic growth.

ASSIST

Asked whether the GDR could assist Zimbabwe in the transport field, Mr Brückner said: "If the Government of Zimbabwe asks us to take part in improving the transport system, we will be prepared to analyse the requirements and enter into joint operation".

He said his country was also helping improve the transport system in Mozambique, including the provision of port facilities to improve the Beira and Maputo harbours.

Mr Brückner, who is also the GDR director-general in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, said these

developments would go a long way towards easing Zimbabwe's transport problems.

He added that discussions were being held to pave the way for GDR participation in SADCC projects.

Mr Brückner said that SADCC was a "very important organisation" which would bring "the progressive people in Southern Africa closer together and strengthen the economic base of member countries". — Ziana.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRICES SEEM HARMING MAIZE SALES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 15

[Text] THE chairman of the Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bill Francis, yesterday expressed fears that Zimbabwe may lose its maize export market to South Africa if it does not establish a reliable transport system.

In an interview he said South Africa was trying to undercut Zimbabwe by selling its maize at "a cheaper price than ours".

The move, he said, was "a systematic campaign" aimed at strangling Zimbabwe economically.

He said South Africa had taken advantage of its reliable transport system and reduced its grain export prices so that it could have more buyers than Zimbabwe.

"There is a growing competition among grain producing countries because each one wanted to sell its grain as quickly as possible," he said.

But Zimbabwe could not afford to reduce its grain export price because it was paying heavily on transport costs due to the lack of reliable transport, a problem which was created by South Africa itself, he said.

"We, unlike the South Africans, have to hire our own transport to deliver the maize to markets and we just cannot afford to reduce our prices, otherwise, we would be running at a loss," said Mr Francis.

He added that South Africa was buying its maize from the producers at \$95 a tonne and selling at \$99 a tonne to export markets.

This figure was highly subsidised by the South African Government, he said.

Mr Francis said the Grain Marketing Board was buying the maize from the producers at \$120 a tonne.

And the average price of Zimbabwe's export grain is estimated at \$154 a tonne.

Mr Francis admitted the Zimbabwean price was high and there was a scramble for markets between the two countries.

"The South Africans have been competing with us in selling maize to Zaire, but we have been beaten because we have not got the wagons to send to Zaire," he said.

However, the only advantage was that politically, Zimbabwe was more accepted than South Africa.

"But we're still threatened until a reliable transport system is found," Mr Francis said.

The deputy representative in Zimbabwe for the World Food Programme, Mr Desmond

Taylor, said fears that most African countries would be forced to buy South African maize because it was cheaper, were unjustified.

"Most of their maize is yellow and it is not in high demand in many countries," he said.

Besides, African countries would prefer to buy maize from Zimbabwe than South Africa because of the latter's racial policies.

Mr Taylor said Taiwan was now South Africa's biggest buyer of maize, while Zimbabwe sold its maize to Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and would soon start shipments to Mali and Senegal.

He admitted that the shortage of locomotives was the main reason behind the high prices and that this would in the long run force other countries to look elsewhere for grain.

CSO: 4700/213

COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR GRAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Against the Grain"]

[Text] THE world is heading for a record wheat harvest this year — but this, regrettably, does not refer to Zimbabwe, which faces a deficit and must import this vital product.

This year provides a disappointing chapter in the wheat story. Twenty years ago hardly any was planted, but by 1976 there was self-sufficiency and a surplus for export. Now, there might be a flour shortage.

There is plenty of maize, but that is not an adequate substitute. For lower-income families bread is the second highest item in the food budget, after meat.

Because wheat requires irrigation, it is initially expensive to produce. But the need to provide water brings other benefits to the farm and the workers. But farmers have not been finding wheat a profitable crop, so production has been declining while consumption is rising.

The experts have all the figures: About 40 000 hectares are under wheat this season. Another 10 000 ha need to go to wheat each year to a total area of 200 000 ha. This would give jobs to 800 000 people.

Irrigation costs are \$2 000 a hectare, so 10 000 would cost \$20 million a year. This may sound like a lot of money, but it is a paltry sum compared with the extra food, and the extra employment, that would result.

The need is to translate the statistics into grains of wheat. But what is being done?

The Minister of Agriculture said two weeks ago that plans had to be made now to increase local production. These plans must be ready in time for farmers to plan before the next planting season, so that the country can get back to the 1976 position.

Zimbabwe should be an exporter, not an importer, of wheat.

CSO: 4700/213

PM SAYS SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE LINKS TO REMAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

GLENDALE.

TRADE links with South Africa will continue, even though the Pretoria Government is trying to strangle Zimbabwe economically, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told white farmers here yesterday afternoon.

"We know they are doing this because we have denounced their political policies but we shall not stop criticising until they have abandoned these inhuman policies," the Prime Minister said.

Commenting on Zimbabwe's transport problems, Mr Mugabe said the situation was expected to improve within the next six months.

Zimbabwe had been badly hit, especially by the shortage of railway locomotives which had affected overseas markets. "I must admit this problem has been with us for a long time but we hope it ends in six months."

He said Zimbabwe was buying locomotives which would be used to clear the backlog of maize to export markets, "but this is only a temporary measure as we intend to switch from diesel to electricity."

On the question of fuel, Mr Mugabe told the

farmers that the reserves in the country had improved recently. There was a satisfactory amount of diesel, he said, and assured them that there was no need to panic. "The reserves we have now are better than they were three weeks ago."

Mr Mugabe, who was replying to a farmer who said the shortage was affecting farming, assured them that whenever there was a shortage farmers would get priority.

The Prime Minister said the Government attached great importance to farmers and he assured them of a bright future in Zimbabwe as long as they conformed to Government policies.

"I want to assure you that your future in this country is bright as long as I am in power." —Ghana.

CSO: 4700/213

COUNTRY HIT BY DRUGS SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] **ZIMBABWE** is critically short of prescription drugs — particularly those for dealing with hypertension — leading pharmacists in Salisbury confirmed yesterday.

One pharmacist said there was a shortage of all types of drugs, but Protenion and Briniden, the two most important in treating hypertension, were the most scarce.

Doctors tried to find substitutes, but the patient's body did not always agree with the alternative drug.

"A patient's blood pressure may go up or down depending on how he reacts to the drug. He has to go back and forth to the doctor until a suitable alternative is found."

Most of the pharmacists contacted said the shortage had lasted for over a month — the longest period they had experienced.

The Minister of Health, Dr Simon Masorodze, said in Parliament on Tuesday that the demand for hypertension drugs had increased, but the situation was under control.

He said the drug companies were trying to meet export obligations as well as supply the domestic market.

The main reason for the shortage of drugs was the lack of foreign exchange.

Another pharmacist said there was a shortage of pre-natal vitamins for pregnant women and doctors had instead prescribed a one-month supply of multi-vitamins, hoping that the shortage would be over before women ran out.

"When I don't have what they need, they just have to stop around until they find what they want."

The pharmacist said he had not known as serious a drug shortage since he arrived in the country in 1974.

He submitted an order of 35 drugs to a wholesale company and only two were in stock. But the shortage was expected to improve in a few weeks.

CSO: 4700/213

UNITE FOR PROGRESS, ZAMBEZI FOLK TOLD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday urged people in the Zambezi Valley to unite and help resettled families.

Addressing the Doma people and other residents of Chapoto in the Kanyemba area, near the border with Zambia, Dr Zvobgo said: "Through unity and self-reliance, this valley can be turned into a flourishing intensive farming area."

The valley was fertile and had several rivers which made it ideal for commercial farming, he said.

"I have been sent by the Prime Minister, to get first-hand information on the problems facing

you," said the minister. "During our tour of Matabeleland north and south, we saw the social life and problems of the people who live there. That's why I have come here to get information on your own problems."

He said he would see the ministers of health and of education and urge them to send professionals to work in the valley and help the people.

The area has only one clinic with one trained nurse. The ministers concerned will be asked to deploy more staff to the area.

Food supplies and clothing will be sent through the district council in the area. — Zimbabwe Information Services.

CSO: 4700/213

HANSARD RUNS INTO PRINTING SNAGS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] THE daily Parliamentary and Senate report, Hansard, has run into a new problem — a printing crisis.

Government Printers can no longer cope with the reports because of other Government printing demands and an acute shortage of skilled staff, particularly compositors.

Hansard is already in trouble because of a shortage of shorthand writers.

The compositors have left because of better pay in the commercial printing field. The normal complement of 15 to 20 compositors is down to only three.

Commercial printers have already been asked to tender for the Hansard contract, but it is understood few are interested.

Most firms already have a full work load and are said to be reluctant to undertake a contract with the exacting daily deadlines demanded by Hansard.

Although the print order is small — fewer than 2 000 copies — the major problem is the speed of type-setting.

One firm interested, however, is ZANU (PF)-owned Jongwe Publishing Company, which launched operations at the beginning of September.

A Parliamentary spokesman said last week:

"It is no secret that Government Printers have problems, but no firm decision on Hansard has yet been made."

A meeting of senior House of Assembly and Senate staff to discuss the printing issue would be held soon, he said.

Officials had been awaiting the return of President of the Senate Mr Nolan Makombe from the Parliamentary conference in Fiji and Speaker of the House of Assembly Mr Didymus Mutasa from his six-week tour of Cuba and the United States.

Jongwe managing director Mr Gordon Tollins said last week that a quotation for the Hansard contract had already been lodged.

He anticipated no problem meeting the demanding production deadlines.

"We have one of the only two photo-type setting machines in commercial use in Zimbabwe. It works at very high speed," he said.

Mr Tollins said Jongwe had already run off several books since September, and would soon take over printing the ZANU (PF) party monthly, Zimbabwe News.

Announcing the launching of Jongwe in August, the party's acting secretary for publicity Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said the firm would also publish a new weekly newspaper in Shona, Ndebele and English.

Last week the Australian Government offered to help solve the acute shortage of shorthand writers by providing scholarships to Zimbabweans for a 10-month Hansard training course at the Canberra College of Advanced Education.

'TRANSPORT SNAGS CAUSED CURRENCY CUTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S transport position has forced the Government to make foreign currency allocation cuts in certain quarters, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, said yesterday.

Mr Mvenge, on a tour of Philpott and Collins site in Salisbury, said this year's tobacco prices for sugar and other crops had been lower and this had lessened the country's overall availability of foreign currency.

As a result, allocations had been reduced by 10 percent, with some cuts in the commercial sector being as much as 15 percent.

"But we hope that as soon as our transport situation has improved we will be able to increase the allocation," Mr Mvenge said.

The deputy minister was briefed in the company's boardroom and then toured the factory.

Later he held talks with members of the workers' committee. He said he was satisfied with the benefits the group was offering its workers.

Mr Woody Hornbuckle, for the group, said the firm was diversifying. Stationery and general

books had fallen away and they would concentrate on educational books.

All the workers would be absorbed into the education side, he said. There would be no redundancies.

The deputy minister, who also visited the Sinoia Street showroom of the group, was accompanied by the Under-Secretary for Import Control, Mr E. W. Wells.

CSO: 4700/213

CHURCHES REACT TO CHAVUNDUKA'S ACCUSATIONS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] IF the President of Zinatha, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, could remove the evil aspect of the n'angas by stopping them from accusing innocent people of being witches or wizards, he would have done his country a great service.

This was the view expressed by Zimbabwean churches last week when they outlined their declared policy with regard to Zinatha and its functions.

Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic and United Methodist churches were reacting to Dr Chavunduka's accusations a fortnight ago that they were engaged in a campaign to discredit the n'anga organisation.

All four churches said that while they fully accepted the success of herbs in curing diseases, they were, however, totally opposed to Zinatha's encouragement of superstitious beliefs and witchcraft.

They agreed that as long as members of Zinatha continued to encourage superstition and witchcraft, the Christian church would remain in conflict with the organisation's activities.

The Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, The Right Rev. Peter Hatendi, said his church's policy towards n'angas was positive, depending on the definition of a herbalist.

If the n'anga was an expert on the medicinal properties of certain herbs, roots or leaves, the church had no quarrel with him.

But the major area of disagreement was where the n'anga divined all illnesses as having been caused by hatreds or jealousies.

FINGERS

"No n'anga ever divines the causes of illnesses as being disease viruses or germs," he said.

"Without exception, they personalised the causes and point accusing fingers at their patients' neighbours, relatives, friends, wives or husbands.

"It is that aspect of the n'anga which should never be tolerated, and which should be wiped out from our country if communal harmony is to be achieved," he said.

"Because of n'anga accusations of witchcraft, he added, brother had turned against brother, son against mother and husband against wife.

Worse still, too many murders emanated from false accusations of witchcraft.

"To do a great service to his country, Professor Chavunduka must himself embark on a campaign to convince his followers to do away with superstitious beliefs," he said.

The president of the Methodist Church in Zimbabwe, Rev. Casper Mak-

urwa, said his church had never worked against n'angas as herbalists, but was totally opposed to superstition.

On Dr Chavunduka's assertion that churches were against n'angas because they feared losing their congregations, Mr Makurwa asked whether the professor intended to turn Zinatha into a religion.

"There could never be any rivalry between the church and Zinatha because belonging to a n'anga organisation did not mean belonging to a religion.

"It is merely a headers' association, just like so many other associations in the country," he said.

The leader of the United Methodist Church, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said herbalists had existed from time immemorial. There was no question of his church working against Dr Chavunduka's organisation.

AZ STANDARDS WILL BE MAINTAINED, ASSURES MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] ANYONE who doubts the ability of the former guerillas who trained to become pilots "needs to have his head examined", the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said.

During the seven-year bush war a number of friendly countries had offered to train some of Zimbabwe's young people as pilots, "and we selected from our cadres young men who had the aptitude". He added that he was "quite satisfied" that those chosen not only received the best training but also responded very well to that training.

"Anyone who doubts the ability of these young men in this field needs to have his head examined," he said to applause from several senators.

"I just cannot accept the innuendo that some of these young people trained outside are not skilled enough to fly planes in Air Zimbabwe."

The minister also told the Upper House that although Air Zimbabwe was willing to give pilots trained outside the country the "further experience and further training" they needed, the airline did not have the facilities for doing so.

As a result some of these people would be sent abroad for further training, he said, adding that at least nine would be going to Greece next month and that "France will soon be taking a number of our young people for training in air traffic control".

The minister assured the House that standards would be maintained and that selection of trainees would be based on merit alone.

Commenting on the possibility of a new international airport in Salisbury, Mr Chinamano read from an investigative report which said that because of more immediate demands on Zimbabwe's funds, particularly for rural development, "an early construction of a new terminal is out of the question".

The report suggested, instead, the expansion of existing facilities.

On the transport problem, the minister said everything possible had been done not only to ease the situation but also to circumvent a similar crisis in future.

"We feel that with the measures we have taken, by the beginning of next year our transport problems will be over."

He warned that if the South Africans, who had "for reasons best known

to themselves" withdrawn their locomotives from Zimbabwe, tried to "twist our arms politically", they would "find us firm".

CSO: 4700/213

PAPER MILL EXPANSION TO REDUCE SHORTAGES

Salisbury THE BUSINESS-HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] **THE** rebuilt \$2.5 million paper making machine at the Norton mill of Hunyani Paper and Packaging Ltd was officially commissioned by Mr John Nkomo, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, on Tuesday.

In his address Mr Nkomo said there would be many benefits as a result of the machine's commissioning.

There would be employment benefits as the paper and timber industry was highly labour intensive.

The mill would also help to alleviate the shortage of paper, particularly for printers, publishers and government departments.

The Deputy Minister added that the mill could provide paper for export which was one of the factors that convinced government to allocate foreign exchange to the project.

The No 1 paper machine (PM1) was installed in Norton in the early 1950's producing the first brown kraft paper for the country. The PM 3 machine, which is more than twice the capacity was added in the 1960's.

Mr Chris Molam, general manager of the mill, said that due to political events the mill was forced to close down the PM 1 in 1975.

"During sanctions it was necessary for us to utilise many components from the PM 1 to improve performance of PM 3.

"A partial rebuild was started but was never completed," said Mr Molam.

As a sign of good faith in Zimbabwe, the go ahead was given to refurbish the machine. Commerce and industry and the Government granted the necessary foreign exchange, contractors were appointed and work began early last year.

"It was an extremely difficult task to refurbish an old machine with the problems of continuity of skills, transport bottlenecks for imports, and procurement of imported items which were becoming more scarce in growing Zimbabwe," said Mr Molam.

The project took longer to complete and cost more than was planned, but the alternative of importing a new machine would have cost more than double.

The machine cost \$2.5 million of which \$1 million was for imported parts, \$800 000 for locally produced components, and \$70 000 in labour costs.

The annual capacity of the mill to produce kraft papers will increase from 28 000 tonnes to more than 45 000 tonnes when PM 1 reaches full capacity.

Mr Molam said: "The extra capacity will allow development of exports, particularly to those SADCC neighbours who can pay."

At present there is a \$100 000 export order and potential exports could earn \$4 million a year.

However, these efforts were hampered by the lack of an export incentive scheme, which was scrapped last year, said Mr Molam.

Further drawbacks were escalating inflation in the costs of labour, materials and power which are reducing margins to negligible proportions in the highly competitive export markets.

On the local front some markets were threatened by substitute products.

An intensive training scheme for the machine operators was mounted as more than 80 jobs were created by the addition of PM 1.

Every position was filled by internal training and promotion from within and the recruiting of local Zimbabweans to fill in from below, said Mr Molam.

"The production crews are comprised of Zimbabweans with only one exception. We have blended experience across the two paper machines and it is significant that over the weekend we produced as much good quality paper in 24 hours as we have ever produced," he said.

One of the uses of the quality paper will be for school exercise books, of which there has been a critical shortage.

Mr Nkomo mentioned that the project was a result of the co-operation between the Government and private industry.

Referring to manpower training, the deputy minister said the Government did not want the situation to arise where for every machine imported it would be necessary to bring in technicians from abroad.

He also expressed the hope that management and employees at the mill would work together in a healthy atmosphere.

CSO: 4700/213

BRIEFS

RAIL CONTRACT--A local electronics firm, Radio Frequency Communications, is involved in a communications project for the electrification of the Salisbury to Dabuka railway line. The initial project is to connect about 40 stations and sidings, providing communications in UHF frequency for control of locomotives on the route and for maintenance purposes. Started in April last year, the company has handled contracts worth about \$2 million and has recently opened technical workshops to provide a spares and back-up service for its clients, says its managing director, Mr Roger Capper. Specialising in systems design engineering, telecommunications and audio technology, it also has offices in Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 4]

UNION CHIEF ATTENDS TALKS--The secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, leaves Salisbury today to attend an international labour conference in New Delhi. The conference, which will be attended by nonaligned countries from Africa, Asia, South America and Europe, is to discuss the promotion of worker participation and self-management in industry. It is being organised by Yugoslavia's International Centre for Managing Enterprises in the Public Ownership. Yugoslavia has long been regarded as a pioneer in the field of socialist self-management of industrial workers. Mr Mugabe said yesterday that the conference would be of special benefit to developing countries wishing to improve prosperity by involving workers in every aspect of industrial life. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 4]

BONN ENVOY--West Germany is trying to promote free world trade because protectionism is on the way out, the Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Richard Ellekmann, said in Salisbury yesterday. A global division of labour and markets open to foreign products was the best way to overcome poverty in the world, he said. Addressing more than 500 students at the Highfield Community School annual prize-giving ceremony in Salisbury, Dr Ellekmann said Germany was prepared to change its economic policies to suit world needs. The growth of West Germany's "miracle" economy since 1950 was based on private enterprise with strict measures to help those in need, he said. Dr Ellekmann said that as in other industrialised countries, however, West Germany was experiencing major constraints on its economy, which included: A high rate of unemployment affecting about 1,4 million people; The world-wide energy crisis which caused a deficit of DM26 million (\$8,2 million) in 1980 due to rising oil prices. Speed restrictions and taxes caused a reduction of 15 percent in oil demand which led to a cut in prices for the first time in 20 years; and Stiffer foreign competition. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 6]

GERMANS STUDY FREIGHT SNAGS--The Central Association of the Road Transport Industry of West Germany is willing to give Zimbabwe technical and operational aid to ease the freight bottlenecks. In an interview yesterday, the association's president, Mr Heinz Herzog, said he was making a careful study of the problems and his association would try to find ways of solving the problems. He is leading a group of 74 members on a business and pleasure visit to Zimbabwe. The group first went to Namibia and fly on to Nairobi before returning home. The first secretary with the Federal Republic of Germany's Embassy in Salisbury, Mr Juergen Louis, said the visit showed the interest in Zimbabwe by West Germans. The West Germans were willing to help solve Zimbabwe's transport problems and the visit would also help the flow of tourists from West Germany, the leading tourist nation on earth, to this country. "This tourist drive is heavily supported by all parties concerned, especially the news media." The association's visit would help boost tourism because of the influence of members and by the very fact they were tourists. He said a recent visit by representatives of three leading German newspapers had led to very favourable articles on Zimbabwe's tourist potential. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 81 p 6]

DA's WARNED--The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, yesterday urged newly appointed district administrative officers and senior administrative officers not to get involved in the local politics of the areas they will be running. Mr Muzenda was speaking at a reception for 55 district administrators which was also attended by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo. Mr Muzenda said if the new district administrators got involved in the local politics of their areas, they would not stay in the areas for a long time. Dr Zvobgo said people with very rare qualifications had been chosen to be district administrators. Many Third World countries' development plans failed because there were not people to administer the plans at grassroots level. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 3]

DELEGATION TO CHINA--The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Nhlwatiwa, today heads a four-woman delegation on a two-week visit to China. The delegation has been invited to tour community projects by the All China Women's Federation. Before returning to Zimbabwe the women will visit Korea. They are expected back on November 18. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 3]

BY-ELECTION CONTESTED--Two candidates are to contest tomorrow's Fort Victoria municipal by-election following the resignation last month of Councillor Sheila Simbi. The deputy mayor, Councillor Philip Debwe, said yesterday that Mr Lameck Gore, representing ZANU (PF), would challenge an independent, Mr Geoffrey Bwerinofa. "In the last municipal elections, all ZANU (PF) nominees for the council were elected unopposed and this will be the party's first challenge here," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 6]

NEW LOAN--A new Government loan floated by The Reserve Bank yesterday drew an enthusiastic response from many subscribers, it was announced. Soon after subscribers lists were opened at 9 am the loan was oversubscribed and the lists were closed. Oversubscription also led to a scaling down of applications of \$1,5 million and over, to about 87,5 percent of the amounts for which the application was made. The Reserve Bank said in a statement that applications were received from a wide range of individual and private sector investors. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 8]

UANC RALLY BANNED--A UANC rally which was to have been held at Stanley Square, Bulawayo, on Sunday has been cancelled because the party failed to get ministerial approval. The rally was to have been addressed by the party president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa. A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs said he was not at liberty to give reasons why ministerial permission was not granted or to divulge meetings that had not got ministerial approval. The ministry, however, announced that two political meetings will be held in the city on Sunday. ZAPU will hold a rally at White City Stadium and ZANU (PF) will meet at Sizinda Hall. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

POLICE OFFICER PROMOTED--A police senior assistant commissioner, Mr George Stewart, has been promoted to deputy commissioner, a police spokesman announced yesterday. Mr Stewart, who was born and educated in Southern Ireland, came to Zimbabwe in 1951 and later joined the police force. Since then, he has served in various stations in Bulawayo, Matabeleland, Salisbury, the police general headquarters and Manicaland. In recent years he has worked at the Morris training depot, and been Officer Commanding Manicaland Province and chief staff officer to the Commissioner of Police. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

BRIEFING ON ECONOMY--Officers of the Zimbabwe National Army and officials of the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Commerce attended a seminar in a Salisbury hotel on Wednesday on the country's economic infrastructure. The seminar was organised by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council. Mr David Lewis, the chairman, said speakers briefed the officers and officials on all aspects of the economy. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 13]

TRAVEL INDUSTRY--Zimbabwe has aroused the interest of several members of the international tourist industry who will visit the country next month. A group of Malawian travel agents will arrive in the country for a one-and-a-half week tour on November 4 and will visit Great Zimbabwe, Kariba, Wankie National Park, Victoria Falls and Bulawayo, says a statement from Air Zimbabwe. A Canadian freelance travel writer, Mr David Wishart, arrives in Salisbury on November 5 to promote Zimbabwe's major tourist attractions through the North American trade and consumer Press. On November 6, a party of 14 Press, magazine and radio journalists will arrive from Holland for a 10-day visit on which they will familiarise themselves with the country's tourist resorts and the infrastructure of the tourist industry. Also arriving in November will be Mrs Gini Carroll, a travel consultant from Boston, and Mrs Caryn Leland from London. Both will visit Wankie and Victoria Falls. --Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 13]

MERGER EXPLAINED--The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday issued a statement clarifying the merger of Conex and Devag into the new department, Agritech. Proposals for the ministry's new department were approved by the Prime Minister and the Public Service Commission and came into effect on July 1, the statement said. But the integration will take time to complete. Talks are taking place between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. The merger of the two departments changed Conex to Agritech, the department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services. It also closed Devag with the exception of certain posts which will now come under the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. New positions were simultaneously created within Agritech to cater for the expanded extension service, the statement said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 13]

BLOWN BRIDGES POSE THREAT--Fears are growing that Zimbabwe's economy will be badly hit by the flowing up of bridges over the Pungwe River in Mozambique. All traffic to the Port of Beira has been halted since the South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement sabotaged both the road and rail bridges on Thursday. Much of Zimbabwe's tobacco and maize is being routed through Beira. Tobacco is the nation's biggest single foreign currency earner, outstripping any one mineral. The damage the sabotage inflicts on the Zimbabwean economy depends on how quickly the Mozambicans can repair the bridges. The Beira-Umtali pipeline slung under the rail crossing can be repaired in a week. Mr Bert Yarwood president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, said: "The truth must be known--the dissidents in Mozambique are a grave threat to us." He added that there were hopes of Beira becoming the country's major outlet to the sea. "It's the quickest and cheapest way out," he stressed. "We can only hope that the bridges are quickly repaired." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Nov 81 p 1]

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